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UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

NEW SERIES, VOL. XI, NO. 22. JULY, 1910

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Homoeopathic Department

THIRTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

1910-1911



Ann Arbor

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
1910

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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10/1/1911

1-12-1911

CALENDAR

1910-1911

1910.

- Oct. 3. *Enrollment of Students in Homœopathic Department.*
Oct. 4. FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY.
Nov. —. Thanksgiving Holiday.
Dec. 21. Holiday Vacation begins.

1911.

- Jan. 4. Exercises resumed.
Feb. 10. FIRST SEMESTER CLOSES.
Feb. 13. SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS.
Feb. 22. Holiday, Washington's Birthday.
April 7. Recess begins, ending April 18.
May 30. Holiday, Memorial Day.
June 29. COMMENCEMENT.
Oct. 2. *Enrollment of Students.*
Oct. 3. FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Board of Regents

HARRY B. HUTCHINS, LL.D.,
PRESIDENT.

	Term Expires
HON. LOYAL E. KNAPPEN,	<i>Grand Rapids</i> , Dec. 31, 1911
HON. CHASE S. OSBORN,	<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> , " 1911
*HON. ARTHUR HILL,	<i>Saginaw</i> , " 1913
**HON. JOHN H. GRANT,	<i>Manistee</i> , " 1913
HON. WALTER H. SAWYER,	<i>Hillsdale</i> , " 1913
HON. JUNIUS E. BEAL,	<i>Ann Arbor</i> , " 1915
HON. FRANK B. LELAND,	<i>Detroit</i> , " 1915
HON. WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS,	<i>Bay City</i> , " 1917
HON. GEORGE P. CODD,	<i>Detroit</i> , " 1917

HON. LUTHER L. WRIGHT, *Lansing*,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SHIRLEY W. SMITH,
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

Regents' Committee for the Homoeopathic Department
REGENTS GRANT AND LELAND.

Other Officers

SHIRLEY W. SMITH, A.M.,	<i>Secretary of University</i>
GEORGE S. BAKER, LL.B.,	<i>Treasurer of University</i>
WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D.,	<i>Dean of Department</i>
WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D.,	<i>Secretary of Faculty</i>
CLAUDE A. BURRETT, PH.B., M.D.,	<i>Registrar of Department</i>

*Died December 9, 1909.

**Appointed to fill vacancy.

1910							1911						
JANUARY							JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..

Days of regular college session are printed in Roman type; Sundays, holidays, and vacations, in italics.

FACULTY

Officers of Faculty

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL.D., PRESIDENT EMERITUS.

HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS, LL.D., PRESIDENT.

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D., DEAN.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D., SECRETARY.

CLAUDE A. BURRETT, PH.B., M.D., REGISTRAR.

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Dean of Department and Medical Director of Hospital.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases and Secretary of Faculty.

CLAUDIUS B. KINYON, M.D., Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

DEAN T. SMITH, B.S., M.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

DEAN W. MYERS, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otol-ogy, Rhinology, and Laryngology.

CLAUDE A. BURRETT, PH.B., M.D., Junior Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Electro-Therapeutics and Dermat-ology. Registrar.

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, PH.D., Sc.D., M.D., LL.D., Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry.

WARREN P. LOMBARD, A.B., M.D., Professor of Physiology.

FREDERICK G. NOVY, Sc.D., M.D., Professor of Bacteriology.

G. CARL HUBER, M.D., Professor of Histology and Embry-ology.

ALFRED S. WARTHIN, PH.D., M.D., Professor of Pathology.

MOSES GOMBERG, Sc.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry.

S. L. BIGELOW, PH.D., Professor of General and Physical Chemistry.

GEORGE L. STREETER, A.M., M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

HARRY B. HUTCHINS, LL.D., LL.B., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

OSCAR LONG, M.D., Lecturer on Mental Diseases.

HARRY N. COLE, A.B., B.S., Instructor in Analytical Chemistry.

RALPH R. MELLON, B.S., M.D., Instructor in Physical Diagnosis, Toxicology and Director of Pathogenetic Laboratory.

WALTER S. HASTINGS, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Internal Medicine.

ANSEL B. SMITH, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics.

CORWIN S. CLARKE, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Surgery.

RALPH W. RIDGE, M.D., Assistant to Professor of O. O. I. and R.

*JOHN R. CLAYPOOL, M.D., Hospital Interne.

*PERRY C. ROBERTSON, M.D., Hospital Interne.

GENEVIEVE READ, Acting Principal of Training School for Nurses.

NINA THOMAS, Dietitian.

RAYMOND B. PARTRIDGE, M.D., Hospital Interne.

JOSEPH H. McCANN, M.D., Hospital Interne.

RUSSELL E. ATCHISON, M.D., Superintendent of Hospital.

*MYRTA WOODSON, Principal of Training School for Nurses.

* Appointments for the Year 1910-1911

ROY O. KNAPP, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Internal Medicine.

CORWIN S. CLARKE, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Surgery.

ANSEL B. SMITH, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics.

RALPH W. RIDGE, M.D., Assistant to Professor of O. O. I. and R.

FRANK JOHN COLGAN, M.D., Hospital Interne.

EDWARD PERCY CASE, PH.B., Hospital Interne.

*Resigned.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

The Old Campus contains forty acres and on it are the following buildings:—

UNIVERSITY HALL—Administrative Offices, Auditorium, Recitation Rooms, Laboratories.

LAW BUILDING.

MUSEUM AND GEOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

ALUMNI MEMORIAL HALL.

TAPPAN HALL—Lecture and Recitation Rooms, Mineralogical Laboratory.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

OLD ENGINEERING BUILDING—Recitation Rooms.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

NEW ENGINEERING BUILDING — Offices, Recitation Rooms, Engineering Library, Laboratories, Naval Tank.

ENGINEERING SHOPS—Woodwork, Forging, Foundry, Machinery.

HEATING AND LIGHTING PLANT.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY (Old Building).

MEDICINE AND SURGERY (New Building).

GENERAL LIBRARY.

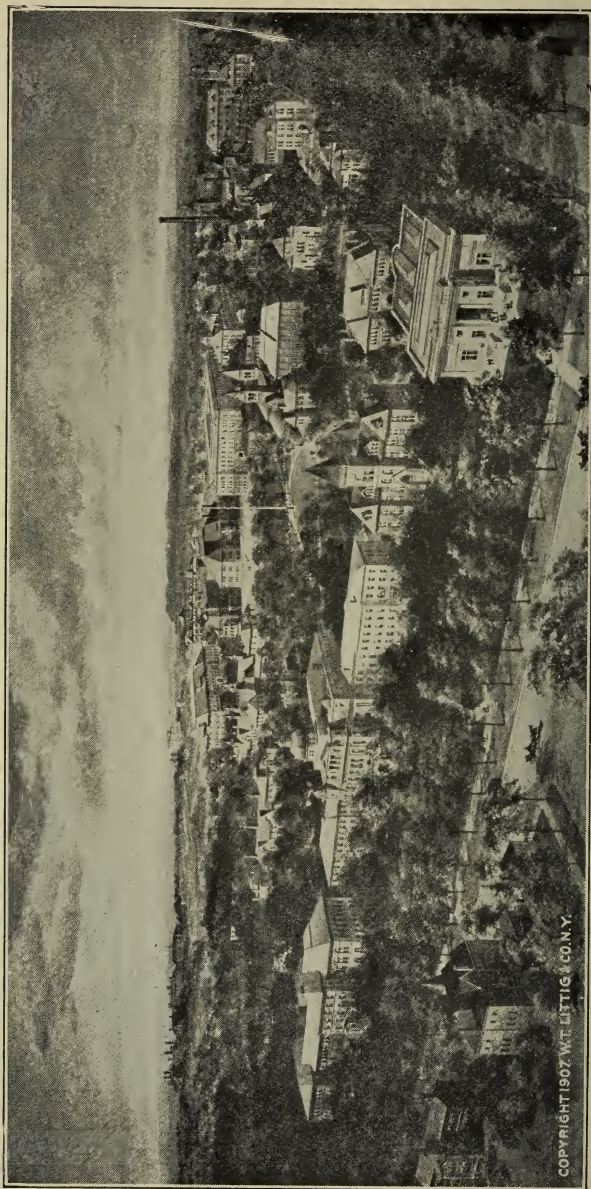
PHYSIOLOGY AND MATERIA MEDICA LABORATORIES, AND ECONOMICS BUILDING.

WATERMAN AND BARBOUR GYMNASIUMS.

HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY BUILDING.

Across State street to the west are WEST HALL (Recitation Rooms) and NEWBERRY HALL, one of the Students' Christian Association buildings. Situated on land acquired to the northeast of the original grounds are the DENTAL COLLEGE BUILDING and the HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL facing the Campus, and across the valley on hills overlooking the Huron river stand the OBSERVATORY and the UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS. The Arboretum and Garden of ninety acres lies along the Huron, in the same general direction from the Campus. Ferry Field (thirty-five acres, fully equipped for athletics), is five-minutes' walk south of the Campus. The Saginaw Forest Farm of eighty acres is one mile west of the city. The Bogardus Engineering Camp, for summer field work in Engineering and in Biology, comprises over fifteen hundred acres on the shores of Douglass lake in Cheboygan county.



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BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY

HOMŒOPATHIC DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

INTRODUCTORY

In accordance with the custom of educational institutions to issue announcements setting forth their advantages, privileges and courses of study, and to report upon the work they have accomplished, this annual bulletin is presented. It is believed that a perusal of its pages will verify the claims here summarized as some of its distinguishing features:

I. It is a Department of a University with the broadening influence derived from contact with students coming from every section of our country and pursuing different lines of study.

II. Fees and expenses are lower than in larger cities, making it pre-eminently a desirable school for the industrious, economical student.

III. The scientific preliminary instruction is thorough and comprehensive.

IV. The teaching in medicine is based upon the theory that the homœopathic principle is a guide to an adequate and safe therapeutics.

V. The teaching in surgery follows the rule that the properly selected and differentiated remedy is an accompaniment of the operation and facilitates the return to health in the surgically sick as well as in the case of other invalids.

VI. The college has a fine hospital accommodating over one hundred clinical cases entirely under the control of its faculty.

Clinical and bed-side teaching is the main feature in the subject of internal medicine in all its branches; surgery in all its wide field, and diagnosis aided by all modern appliances.

VII. Clinical cases are sent to the hospital from every county in Michigan and from many adjoining states, affording a wide range and variety of material.

VIII. Cases are assigned students for daily treatment and such other services as may be required. The senior students also administer anæsthetics and assist at all operations.

IX. The medical library contains more volumes than any other Homœopathic college, and has a fund sufficient for additions and maintenance.

X. An optional fifth year is offered those who wish to devote more time to special scientific or practical subjects as advanced laboratory, research or clinical work.

XI. The standard of qualification for admission is a guarantee that the class of students is the best.

XII. Public entertainments for the benefit of the University community are of high quality, the best musical and platform talent of the world coming to Ann Arbor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The University of Michigan is the largest State University in the United States, and, with a single exception, the most largely attended institution of learning in America. Last year its student body numbered 5,383 persons, representing every state in the Union and almost every foreign country.

The University is a part of the public educational system of Michigan. In accordance with the law, the aim is to complete and crown the work begun in the

public schools, by furnishing ample facilities for liberal education in literature, science, and the arts, and for thorough professional study of medicine, engineering, pharmacy, law, dentistry, forestry, etc.

Through the aid that has been received from the United States and from the state it is enabled to offer privileges, with only moderate charges, to all persons of either sex, who are qualified for admission. While Michigan has endowed the University primarily for the higher education of her own sons and daughters, she also opens the doors of the institution to all students, wherever their homes. It is in this broad, generous, and hospitable spirit that the University has been founded, and that it endeavors to do its work.

To a student selecting a place for the study of medicine, the advantage of residence in a university city must be apparent. Contact with university life and association with students in other lines of thought are in themselves educational. Acquaintances and friendships are formed which will prove of lifetime value and pleasure. Through friends made in college, many a young doctor has been lead to a favorable location for the practice of his profession. Naturally, most of the associates and friends of the physician's life will be outside his own profession. The culture acquired by a four years' residence in the University atmosphere will widen the influence and usefulness of the physician who takes his degree from this Homœopathic Department.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Every student before entering any department of the University is required to pay a matriculation fee. This fee, which for a citizen of Michigan is *ten dollars*, and for a person who comes from any other state or country *twenty-five dollars*, is paid but once and entitles the stu-

dent to the privileges of permanent membership in the University.

In addition to the matriculation fee, every student has to pay an annual fee, which for Michigan students is *forty-five dollars*; for all others *fifty-five dollars*.

No student is recommended for graduation until he has paid all fees, including the graduation fee.

A fee of *ten dollars* is charged for diploma or graduation.

Besides these regular fees, fees are charged for the various laboratories, but are not payable until the student enters upon his laboratory courses, each course being paid for as taken.

Laboratory Expenses.—In the laboratories, the fees for which are given in the following table, the student pays for the material used. The expense varies somewhat with the care and economy practiced:—

LABORATORY FEES

Anatomy	\$21.00
Chemistry	15.00
Bacteriology	15.00
Physiological Chemistry	15.00
Histology	10.00
Pathology	10.00
Physiology	5.00
Library and Hospital Laboratory.....	2.00

In addition to the foregoing, the class in osteology make a deposit of five dollars each with the anatomical laboratory for material which they can take to their rooms for individual study. The fee is refunded when the course is over, provided the material is returned.

Summary.—The total amount of fees paid the University during the whole four years' course for matriculation, material used, incidental expenses and diploma, is, for Michigan students, about \$290, and, for others, about

\$345, varying a little with the student's actual laboratory expenses.

The matriculation fee and the annual fee must be paid in advance. No portion of the fees can be refunded except by order of the Board of Regents to students who leave the University during the academic year.

Other Expenses.—Students obtain board and lodging in private families for from three to five dollars a week. Clubs are also formed, in which the cost of board is from two dollars to three dollars a week. Room rent varies from a dollar to two dollars and a half a week for each student. There are no dormitories and no commons connected with the University. The University does not undertake to furnish manual labor to students; yet many find opportunity in the city for remunerative work, the Students' Christian Association being very helpful in this direction. Students on arriving in Ann Arbor can obtain information in regard to rooms and board by calling at the Department office.

Further Particulars.—Students arriving in Ann Arbor, and desiring further information, should apply at the office of the Dean or Registrar. These offices will be open daily during the latter part of September, and someone who can give information will be in attendance. An inquiry addressed to either the Dean or Registrar of The Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan will receive prompt and cordial attention.

REGISTRATION

All matriculates who have the intention of practicing medicine in the State of Michigan must present their credentials to the Michigan State Board of Medical Examiners, which can be done through the Faculty of the Department. The minimum legal requirements for admission to a medical school in this State are defined by statute.

Before admission to registration every applicant is required to secure the Treasurer's receipt for the payment of the matriculation fee and the annual fee.

He will call first upon the Registrar, fill out an identification blank which he will then present to the General Secretary of the University for record. He then passes to the office of the Treasurer, pays his fees and receives a receipt to be returned to the Registrar.

The applicant is advised to call in person upon the Dean of the Faculty as soon as convenient after arrival in Ann Arbor.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

Every applicant for admission to the Homœopathic Department must be at least seventeen years of age, and present satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

Women are admitted, as to all other departments of the University, on the same conditions as men.

Until the opening of the University in 1912, the grade for admission will be a diploma from an accredited high school, as fixed by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine.

Concerning the requirements after that date, reference is made to the last pages of this announcement.

Boards for the regulation of the practice of medicine, acting under the laws of the various states, control the entrance to medical colleges and issue licenses to practice.

As the laws and rulings of boards in the several states are somewhat different, the student is advised, by all means, to be sure he is eligible to become a medical student in the state in which he lives or in which he desires to locate. Before coming to college he should correspond with the Secretary of his State Board having the matter in charge, and receive from him a medical student's certificate for his state. However, if he is not a resident of

and wishes to qualify in Michigan, he should note carefully the rules and requirements of this State as set forth under "The Requirements for Michigan Students."

A considerable number of students coming from other states have qualified with the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine, and taken their examination for admission to practice before that board.

Reciprocity.—There is an agreement, called interstate reciprocity, among a large number of states, whereby a physician, who is licensed upon examination in one state, may be licensed in another to which he may change his residence, without further examination.

Michigan now has reciprocal agreements with the following states:

Under Qualification No. I—

District of Columbia
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana (one year practice)
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Maine
Maryland
Minnesota (one year practice)
Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Ohio
South Carolina
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia (two years' practice)
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Under Qualification No. II—

Georgia
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Maine
Maryland
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
Ohio
South Carolina
Utah
Vermont
West Virginia
Wisconsin

The "Qualifications" for reciprocity are defined by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine as follows:

QUALIFICATION No. I. "That a certificate of registration showing that an examination has been made by the proper board of any state, on which an average grade of not less than 75 per cent. was awarded, the holder thereof having been at the time of said examination the legal possessor of a diploma from a medical college in good standing in the state where reciprocal registration is sought, may be accepted in lieu of an examination as evidence of qualification. Provided, That in case the scope of the said examination was less than that prescribed by the state in which registration is sought, the applicant may be required to submit to a supplemental examination by the board thereof in such subjects as have not been covered."

QUALIFICATION No. II. "That a certificate of registration, or license issued by the proper board of any state, may be accepted as evidence of qualification for reciprocal registration in any other state, provided the holder of such certificate had been engaged in the reputable practice of medicine in such state at least one year, and also provided that the holder thereof was, at the time of such registration, the legal possessor of a diploma issued by a medical college in good standing in the state in which reciprocal registration is sought, and that the date of such diploma was prior to the legal requirement of the examination test in such state."

REQUIREMENTS FOR MICHIGAN STUDENTS

Residents of the State of Michigan, or those contemplating registering under the Michigan laws, will observe the following, which is taken largely from the regulations of the State Board of Registration:

As given in the table below and upon the blank application sheet hereto attached, a *Count* is the measure of work completed successfully in a secondary or high school or other school of equal grade and rank, pursued an entire year of 36 weeks, in one weekly recitation period. It will be observed that at least *Sixty Counts* are required in all and that as many as 35 of these Counts must be from the group marked "Required Group"; the remaining

25 Counts may be selected from the "Elective Group." The required subjects and minimum counts therein are English, 10 Counts; Mathematics, 10 Counts; Latin, 10 Counts; Physics, 5 Counts. The student may make up all his 60 Counts from these subjects according to the scale given in the following detail. It does not often occur, however, that this is done; the Elective Group is freely drawn upon in completing the 60 Counts.

A student who is not able to present the full number of Counts may be admitted upon conditions and make them up either in the University or Ann Arbor High School. The City High School affords excellent opportunity for those who are deficient in entrance requirements.

DETAIL OF ACADEMIC (SECONDARY) WORK.

Furnished by the Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine.

Total number of Counts, 60.

REQUIRED GROUP. MINIMUM 35 COUNTS.

Required Studies—	Credits Accepted	
	Minimum Counts	Maximum Counts
English	10	20
Mathematics	10	20
Latin	10	20
Physics	5	5
Totals	35	65

ELECTIVE GROUPS. MAXIMUM 25 COUNTS.

Elective Studies—		
Greek	8	10
French	8	10
German	8	10
Spanish	8	10
History	4	16
Chemistry	5	5
Botany	4	5
Zoology	4	5

Sometimes Botany and Zoology are studied as Biology; when so studied they can not be reckoned as additional counts.		
Physiology and Hygiene.....	2	5
English Literature	4	5
Trigonometry	2	2
Physical Geography	2	5
Drawing	2	2
<hr/>		
Total Elective	25	

English Literature of the Elective Group may not be counted unless a year has been given to that subject in addition to the required 10 Counts in English, and Trigonometry may not be counted unless it is in addition to the required 10 Counts in Mathematics. Civics is not accepted as a subject, but may be counted as a part of American History.

The applicant can have the blank enclosed filled out by his high school principal or a school officer authorized to act in his capacity, or he can send to the Department or Secretary of the State Board for the regular official form furnished by the state for the purpose.

In either case he should send his name to the College for preliminary enrollment.

NOTE—An applicant for endorsement of Preliminary Education presenting a recognized literary diploma or certificate or entrance to medical schools of a minimum standard of not less than forty-five counts, in accordance with the Minimum Standard of Preliminary Education adopted by the Board, may be conditioned in 15 counts, and must remove such conditions before the Michigan Board of Preliminary Examiners, or other recognized authority (course and examination in an authorized literary college or attendance and examination in a recognized secondary or high school), before beginning the second course in a recognized medical school counting toward the degree, otherwise the applicant will be held as not having complied with the requirements of the Board relative to its standard of Preliminary Education; Provided, That if, at the time of seeking endorsement, the applicant, in addition to the 45 counts required in the recognized diploma or certificate as a qualification for conditions, presents a recognized supplemental certificate of course and examination in necessary studies not covered in the diploma presented or the certificate, of a date prior to registration, or matriculation in a medical school, such supplemental certificate may be made a part of and included in the original diploma or certificate upon which an endorsement is sought in accordance with the method of standard adopted by the Board.

Recognized Credentials.—The following credentials are recognized as fulfilling the requirements of the Medical Act for entrance, provided such credentials are in harmony and equal at least to the minimum standard of preliminary education as determined by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine.

(a) A diploma from a recognized and reputable literary college having a classical course granting the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent degree.

(b) A diploma from a recognized and reputable high school, normal school or academy, having a classical course, issued after four years of study of at least eight months in each separate year.

(c) A teacher's permanent or life certificate granted upon examination by the State Board of Education.

(d) A medical student's certificate issued upon examination by any recognized State Board of Medical Examiners.

(e) A student's certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class of a recognized literary or scientific college.

(f) A certificate issued by the Board of Preliminary Examiners in Michigan of having passed the Board's Minimum Standard of Preliminary Education.

Certificate of one year's course and credits in a recognized literary college are accepted in lieu of high school diploma.

SCOPE OF THE PREPARATORY WORK

The following descriptive outline indicates the amount of preparation expected in each of the subjects named:

Composition and Rhetoric.—The 10 Counts in composition and rhetoric should cover the following subjects:

Composition.—As preparation for this requirement, sustained and regular practice in writing is earnestly recommended. The student should prepare numerous written exercises throughout the four years of the high-school course, and a sufficient number of these exercises should be corrected by the teacher and revised by the student to secure the desired accuracy. The subjects upon which the student writes should not be drawn exclusively

from literature; a considerable proportion of them should be taken from the student's everyday experience; and topics should be so distributed as to give proper training in the various types of discourse, namely, description, narrative, argument, and exposition.

Rhetoric.—The student should be grounded in the essentials of rhetoric, but those principles should receive emphasis which are most likely to be of service to him in his practice in writing, such as the principles of sentential structure, paragraphing, and the outlining of the essay.

Grammar.—The applicant should be prepared to state intelligently the essential principles of grammar and to explain the syntactical structure of any sentence encountered in his reading.

Reading of Classics.—The following books are recommended by the Joint Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English:

For reading: Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* and *Julius Cæsar*; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in *The Spectator*; Irving's *Life of Goldsmith*; Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*; Scott's *Ivanhoe* and *The Lady of the Lake*; Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, *Lancelot and Elaine*, and *The Passing of Arthur*; Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal*; George Eliot's *Silas Marner*. For study and practice: Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*; Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso*; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*; Macaulay's *Essay on Addison* and *Life of Johnson*.

It is expected that the applicant will have read these books appreciatively and will have made himself familiar with the subject matter and the form of each work. The reading should be connected, in reasonable measure, with the lives and characters of the authors read and with the history of their times.

Although the books mentioned above are recommended

as preparation for this part of the requirement, they are not prescribed. Books of equal merit, covering a similar range of literary types, will be accepted as equivalents.

It is recommended that in connection with the reading of classics, the memorizing of notable passages, in both prose and poetry, should form a regular exercise throughout the whole preparatory period. This is all-important for the development of a correct taste in language and literature.

Applicants who present themselves for examination will be asked to write two essays of not less than two hundred words each, one upon a subject drawn from the books in the foregoing list, and the other upon a subject drawn from experience or observation. The language of these essays must be grammatical and clear. The spelling, punctuation, and capitalizing must be correct. The applicant must show ability to discriminate in the use of words and to construct well-organized sentences and paragraphs. A topical outline should accompany each essay. The applicant should also be prepared to answer questions upon the fundamental principles of grammar and rhetoric.

English Literature.—The optional counts in this subject are expected to cover a year's work in addition to the three prescribed units in composition and rhetoric, described above. Brook's *English Literature*, or any other manual, may be used for an outline of the subject. As much time as practicable should be given to the careful reading of representative authors in each period.

N. B.—This requirement must not be confused with the reading of classics described under composition and rhetoric.

Mathematics.—The ten counts in mathematics required of all applicants include algebra through quadratics, and geometry, both plane and solid. Beman and

Smith's *Elements of Algebra*, and the same authors' *New Plane and Solid Geometry* are mentioned to indicate the scope and character of the work required.

Physics.—The required counts in physics include an amount represented by Carhart and Chute's *High School Physics*. The instruction in the class room should be supplemented by work in the physical laboratory to the extent of at least one period a week throughout the school year.

Greek.—The counts in Greek should be made up of grammar, prose composition, and reading, as follows:

Grammar.—Goodwin's or Hadley's. The inflection must be thoroughly mastered.

Prose Composition.—Jones's Exercises, with special reference to the writing of Greek with the accents, and to the general principles of syntax. Woodruff's *Greek Prose Composition* is taken as an equivalent.

Reading.—Three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis* and two books of Homer.

Latin.—An applicant should have completed Jones's *First Latin Book* or an equivalent amount in some other introductory text-book; and should have read four books of Cæsar's *Gallic War*, and one of the orations of Cicero.

The counts in Latin should be made up of grammar, prose composition, and reading, as follows:

Grammar.—A thorough preparation in the elements of etymology, syntax, and prosody.

Prose Composition.—Applicants will be asked to translate into Latin a passage of connected English narrative, based upon some portion of the Cæsar or Cicero read. As a text-book, Jones's, Collar's, Deniell's, or Bennett's is recommended. Special care should be taken with the training in prose composition.

Reading.—Four books of Cicero's *Gallic War*; six

select orations of Cicero; and six books of Virgil's *Aenid*. For any two books of the *Aenid*, 1,500 lines of Ovid may be substituted. The books named may serve to indicate the amount and kind of text adapted to give the ability to read passages of moderate difficulty at sight, which is what the University requires.

Botany.—The counts required of those who offer botany for admission is expected to include as much as a competent teacher, trained in laboratory methods, can accomplish with his classes in a year. No attempt is here made to indicate the exact extent of the ground to be covered, for the teacher should have large liberty in selecting material and topics as occasion requires; but it is recommended that one-half year be given to the form, structure, and habits of flowering plants, while the other half-year may be given to the natural group of plants, physiology, and the adaptation of form and structure to environment.

The following text-books are recommended as offering numerous and helpful suggestions: Atkinson's *Elementary Botany*; Bailey's *Botany*; Coulter's *Plant Relations and Plant Structures*; Spalding's *Introduction to Botany*; Stevens's *Introduction to Botany*. Ganong's *Teaching Botanist* is one of the most useful books for the teacher.

Zoology.—An applicant who offers counts in zoology will be expected to have a knowledge of at least eight of the following animal types: 1 and 2. Two protozoa: Amœba, Paramœcium, Vorticella, Stentor, Volvox; 3. A Sponge: Spongilla or Grantia; 4. A hydroid: Hydra, to be compared with a medusoid form; 5. An echinoderm; starfish or sea-urchin; 6. An annelid: the earthworm or the leach; 7. A crustacean: crayfish, lobster, or crab; 8. An insect: butterfly (including immature stages), grasshopper, cricket, cockroach, or other

insect; 9. A mollusk: the fresh water mussel or one of the snails; 10. A fish: minnow or perch; 11. An amphibian: frog, toad, treetoad, salamander (*Amblystoma*), or mudpuppy (*Necturus*).

These forms must be studied by the laboratory method. Laboratory work should be directed not merely toward a study of animal structure, but as far as practicable toward the study of habits and reactions. It should furnish the basis for the class room discussions of principles; especially of evolution. Of the four periods per week that must be given to the work, two at least should be laboratory periods of two hours each, and the other two should be given to recitations or other class exercises. Careful original notes and drawings must be presented by applicants as part of the examination.

The mention of the following books may serve to indicate the character of the work required: Needham's *Elementary Lessons in Zoology*; Davenport's *Introduction to Zoology*; Jordan and Kellogg's *Animal Life*; French's *Animal Activities*.

Biology.—One-half of the work above outlined in botany, together with one-half of that outlined in zoology, will meet the requirements in biology.

French.—The applicant who offers eight counts in this subject will be expected to read at sight easy French, and to translate correctly into French simple English sentences. The first year of preparation ought to be spent chiefly on the grammar and easy reading; and the second devoted to reading good modern French, accompanied by grammatical analysis and exercises in writing. The texts read should be chiefly narrative and conversational prose; modern, rather than classic, dramas should be read.

The applicant who offers ten counts in French should be prepared on the counts above described and on additional matter, as follows: The third and fourth years

should be spent in acquiring as great a familiarity as possible with the literature, practice in composition, and, where feasible, in practice in conversation. Some of the plays of Corneille, Racine, and Moliere should be read; some specimens of the best prose in history, memoirs, and essay; and some of the lyric poetry of this century. It is advised that the literature as a whole be studied in Saintsbury's or in Warren's Primer. The applicant ought also to be able to express himself in French grammatically and with ease on ordinary topics.

German.—The applicant who offers eight counts in German should be able to pronounce German correctly and to take part with reasonable correctness and facility in a simple conversation upon some topic drawn from his preparatory work. He will be expected to evince his thorough familiarity with the everyday facts of grammar by putting illustrative English phrases into German, and to be able to translate at sight a passage of fairly easy prose.

The applicant who offers ten counts in German should be prepared on the eight counts above described and on additional matter, as follows: He should have read five classical dramas, selected from the works of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing; and Schiller's *History of the Thirty Years' War*, or an equivalent amount of other historical reading or of good modern fiction. He will be required to write a short essay in German upon some subject taken from the works which he presents. He ought also to be able to express himself in German grammatically and with ease on ordinary topics.

History.—The electives in history may be met by selections from the following list:

Ancient History to the year 800 A. D., 4 or 5 counts.

Mediæval and Modern History, 4 or 5 counts.

English History, 4 or 5 counts.

United States History and Government, 4 or 5 counts.

A year's work in General History, with the use of such a book as Myer's *General History*, will still be accepted, though it is believed that better results will be obtained if a year is given to Ancient History down to the Fall of the Roman Empire (or, preferably, to the year 800 A. D.), and a year to Mediæval and Modern History.

Physiography.—Dryer's *Lessons in Physical Geography*, Davis's *Physical Geography*, or Tarr's *New Physical Geography* is recommended as a text-book. The text-book work should be supplemented by conferences, field excursions, laboratory work in meteorology, and the reading of such books as Geikie's *Earth Sculpture*, Shaler's *Outlines of the Earth's History and Aspects of the Earth*, Russell's *Lakes of North America*, *Glaciers of North America*, *Volcanoes of North America*, and *Rivers of North America*, and Muir's *Mountains of California*. In connection with the laboratory work, Davis's *Elementary Meteorology* and Ward's *Practical Exercises in Elementary Meteorology* are recommended.

Chemistry.—While chemistry is not required for admission, provision being made for those who enter without it, the following suggestion is for the benefit of those who wish to receive credit in that subject.

The unit in chemistry covers the information which should be acquired in one year by the study of Brownlee's, Hessler and Smith's, Linebarger's, McPherson and Henderson's, Newell's, Remsen's, or other similar text. The study of the text should be accompanied by laboratory work done by the student. A thorough working knowledge of a few fundamental principles is more to be desired than a superficial knowledge covering a wider range.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Persons who have studied medicine elsewhere may be admitted to advanced standing upon evidence of proficiency in the studies which have already been pursued by the class to which they seek admission.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN

The course of instruction for women is in all respects equal to that for men. Practical Anatomy is pursued by the two sexes in separate rooms; but in the lectures, in public clinics, in the laboratories, and in various class exercises, it is found that both sexes may attend with propriety at the same time.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES

The following schedules show quite accurately the arrangement of studies for the course of four years. The lectures are usually given in the forenoon and the laboratory and clinical courses, with a few exceptions, in the afternoon.

For the laboratory courses the students are divided into sections and work in periods. The sections and periods are so arranged that, by repeating the courses each year a number of times, each student can be occupied by regular laboratory employment and in the allotted time accomplish his work. Excepting the laboratories of Physiological Chemistry, Clinical Microscopy and Experimental Pathogenesis, the laboratory courses are completed during the freshman and sophomore years.

FIRST YEAR**FIRST SEMESTER****SECOND SEMESTER**

Hours	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June
8-9	Gross human anatomy, dissection and regional anatomy					Lectures in Physiology			
9-10									
10-11									
11-12									
1-2	Embryology, histogenesis, organology, anatomy of special sense organs and the nervous system.					Lectures in Bacteriology			
2-3									
3-4						Laboratory work in Bacteriology			
4-5									
5-6	Principles of Medicine—on Monday and Wednesday—both semesters.								

SECOND YEAR**LECTURES AND RECITATIONS**

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Physiology	8	8	8	8	8
Pathology	9	9	9	9	.....
Principles of Surgery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
General Chemistry	10	.....	10	10	10
Qualitative Chemistry	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Physical Diagnosis .....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Materia Medica .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....

LABORATORY COURSES

General Chemistry	1-5	.....	1-5	.....	.....
Qualitative Chemistry .....	.....	1-5	.....	1-5	.....

THIRD YEAR

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Clinical Laboratory.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
Surgery.....		11			10	
Materia Medica.....	10			11	9	
Obstetrics.....	11				11	
Diseases of Nervous System.....			9			
Diagnosis.....				9		
Rhinology.....					1	
Genito-Urinary.....	9					
Dermatology.....				1		

CLINICS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Gynecology.....	1-4		1-4			
Surgery		9-11			1-4	
*Surgical Demonstrations	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	
Theory and Practice.....			10-12	10-11		
Nervous Diseases.....			9-10			
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat..		2-4		2-4		
Genito-Urinary and Dermatology.....						9-12

* This course will begin as a laboratory period.

FOURTH YEAR

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Hospital Service.....	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5
Theory and Practice.....			10	10		
Materia Medica.....	10			11	9	
Surgery.....		11			10	
Gynecology.....	11				11	
Obstetrics.....	11				11	
Ophthalmology.....	9					
Oto-Laryngology.....				9		
Nervous Diseases.....			9			
Dermatology.....						9
Genito-Urinary.....		1				
Pediatrics.....				1		

CLINICS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Internal Medicine.....			10-12	10-11		
Surgery		9-11			1-4	
Gynecology.....	1-4		1-4			
Nervous Diseases.....			9-10			
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat..		2-4		2-4		
Genito-Urinary and Dermatology.....						9-12

COMBINED LITERARY AND MEDICAL COURSE

A.B. and M.D.—Students desiring to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and of Doctor of Medicine in the Homœopathic Department may, by enrolling on the combined Literary and Medical course, shorten from eight years to seven the time required to earn the

two degrees. This privilege is open only to students who during their first three years have maintained a uniform record of good scholarship. The work is under the direction of a Committee of five members representing the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and the Homœopathic Department. With the consent of the Committee in charge, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who has been a student in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts for at least one year, and has 90 or more hours to his credit, of which at least 30 hours have been earned in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts of this University, may enroll upon the combined course; that is, while continuing his registration in this Department he may also register in the Homœopathic Department, provided the work he has already completed includes a sufficient number of the courses enumerated below to enable him to complete within one year the specific requirements described in the following paragraph:

Students desiring to enter upon the combined Literary and Medical Course must, in May of the year of residence preceding the double registration, file with the Registrar of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts a formal application made out upon a proper blank to be obtained from that office.

When the student so registered in the two Departments has completed the first year of the Course in Medicine, and not less than 90 hours in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, he will be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, provided his work has included the following courses:

Rhetoric, 6 hours, including Courses 1 and 2.

French and German, 16 hours of either one, and 8 hours of the other.

English, 6 hours.

Psychology, 6 hours.

Physics, 10 hours, including two hours of laboratory work.

Chemistry, general and organic, 8 hours for students presenting Chemistry for entrance, otherwise 12 hours.

Physical Chemistry, 4 hours.

Biology, 8 hours.

Zoology, 6 hours.

Total, 78 or 82 hours.

Suggested electives: Latin or Elementary Greek, 8 hours; History, or Political Economy, or Philosophy, 8 hours; Qualitative Analysis, 4 hours; Organic Chemistry, 5 hours.

B.S. and M.D.—Students who so desire may obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine in six years by complying with the requirements above set forth, except that the credit required from the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts shall be 60 hours, instead of 90, and shall include the following courses:

Rhetoric, 6 hours, including Courses 1 and 2.

French or German, 16 hours.

Physics, 8 hours.

Chemistry, general and organic, 8 hours for students presenting Chemistry for entrance, otherwise 12 hours.

Biology, 8 hours.

Total, 46 or 50 hours.

Electives are suggested from the courses before mentioned.

In order to meet exceptional cases, the Committee shall have power to adjust the foregoing requirements by allowing substantial equivalents.

Those who entertain taking either the six-year combined or seven-year combined course will do well to send for special announcement of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, or for the general University bulletin. Either or both bulletins may be secured through the office of this Department.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS

It is the purpose of the Faculty that the work of the Department be characterized by completeness and thoroughness.

The aim is to fit students for the practice of medicine and surgery in any part of the country. As one means of accomplishing this desired result the examinations are made comprehensive and searching, but perfectly fair.

Professors and instructors are left to their discretion in their separate subjects as to what are the best forms and methods of examining and quizzing. At the close of each semester, examinations are given upon the work that has been covered in the recitations, lectures, and clinics. Upon these examinations students are graded and those found to fall below the desired standard are required, either to be re-examined, or to review and then be examined, as their rating and class work seem to require. This system applies particularly to the senior and junior classes.

No student is to be permitted to take an examination who has more than one unexcused absent mark against him.

Students "conditioned" in laboratory courses or in courses connected with laboratory instruction can not be re-examined in the same subject until the close of the next course.

Opportunity is also afforded sophomores and freshmen for the removal of conditions during the first week of the session and immediately after the Christmas and Spring vacations.

Students reported "*not passed*" are required to take the course over before applying for another examination. No student can be admitted in full standing to the senior class who has not passed all his work of the freshman and sophomore years, but may register as a special student.

The Registrar, from the reports sent him, keeps an

account of the standings of each student. These reports and grades become a part of the permanent record of the Faculty.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine a student must be twenty-one years of age and possess a good moral character. He must have complied with the requirements for admission according to law and passed satisfactory examinations on all required studies included in the full course of instruction. He must have been engaged in the study of medicine for the period of four years, the last in this college. His graduation as well as all his other University fees must have been paid as required by the University Treasurer.

METHODS OF STUDY

Laboratories.—One of the chief advantages offered by this college is that the fundamentals of medical science are taught by specialists. Another one is that it is equipped, only as a university department can be, with such apartments and appliances as are used by specialists.

It is universally acknowledged that the laboratory courses, demanding 1,700 hours of actual undergraduate work, give this college high standing in the professional world.

The Practical Chairs.—After the student has laid, in the laboratories and connected lecture rooms, the foundation for his study of applied medicine and surgery, with the beginning of his junior year he takes up the practical arts of the medical profession; although during both his freshman and sophomore years he receives instruction in the elements of materia medica, diagnosis and surgery. He passes from the laboratories to the hospital,

at which place he is in almost constant contact at the bedside or in the clinic with the actual conditions that will confront him in his practice of medicine.

AN ELECTIVE FIFTH YEAR

Provision is made to accommodate those students who desire more work than is provided in the ordinary college curriculum. There is a growing tendency in medical colleges to increase the time of study. This additional optional year is offered in anticipation of the time when the required course will include five, instead of four years.

It was somewhat of a surprise when the time for registration came at the opening of this course to learn that several students, appreciating the opportunity, desired to register for five years.

The following recommendation of the Faculty, that was made to the Board of Regents, outlines the intent in offering the courses for the additional time.

To encourage more advanced study than is required by law or provided for in the ordinary four years' course, a fifth year of optional work is offered. Until further notice is given, it will be entirely optional with the student whether he elects to study an additional year; however, if his pecuniary means permit and he has the desire for more complete equipment by pursuing special lines of laboratory, medical or surgical study, he is advised to elect a five years' course.

To show that he has completed a five years' medical course, in addition to the regular diploma conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine, issued by the officers of the University, the Faculty will give him a certificate setting forth the extent of his additional studies which will be of use to him in case, in the future, he desires to pursue post-graduate work.

If the student wishes to qualify himself in chemistry,

or biology, he can elect, during his freshman year, to take some of the several courses in these branches that are always available in the University. If he desires to put all his time upon medical and surgical subjects, he must elect two branches in which he will specialize, one major and one minor. In these studies he will be directed by the professors in charge of the subjects in which he decides to study, who will form a committee to supervise his work. He may be appointed an assistant to one of the clinical departments. He will also be required to do systematic reading, to be quizzed from time to time and to write a thesis in the branch which he selects as his major. He will be required during the fifth year to do at least as much work as amounts to thirty hours' credits. In order to receive this credit he must read his thesis and subject himself to a quiz in the presence of the committee who have directed his study, and such other persons as may wish to attend by their permission. The ample libraries, laboratories and hospital afford abundant facilities for such studies as are contemplated in the additional year's work herein outlined.

LABORATORIES IN DETAIL

The laboratories are so extensive and numerous that it will not be out of place, perhaps, to devote considerable space to their description.

ANATOMY

The laboratory of Anatomy is situated on the third floor of the new laboratory building, and contains four well-lighted and well-ventilated dissecting rooms. One of these rooms is for women. Two rooms, which are smaller, are for special work. There is also a study room for the convenience of students, and a large room is set

apart for the study of the anatomy of the central nervous system.

The anatomical law of the State furnishes, without embarrassment, an ample supply of material for the purpose of studying practical anatomy. During his course, each student is obliged to dissect thoroughly and carefully, under the supervision of competent demonstrators, every part of the body.

The Professor of Surgery supervises a course in operative surgery which all students, who have completed the requirements of descriptive and practical anatomy, are required to take.

The following is the outline of work in Anatomy:

- A. Anatomy of Arm and Leg. Laboratory and reading. Four hours. Daily for eight weeks, 8 to 12 A. M. Freshman year.
- B. Anatomy of the Abdominal and Pelvic Viscera. Laboratory and reading. Four hours, daily, for eight weeks, 8 to 12 A. M. Freshman year.
- C. Anatomy of Head, Neck and Thorax. Laboratory and reading. Four hours. Daily for eight weeks, 8 to 12 A. M. Freshman year.
- D. Regional Anatomy. Freshman year.
- E. Conferences in Anatomy. Recitations and demonstrations. Supplementary to Courses A, B, and C. One hour. Mon., Wed., and Fri.
- F. Original Investigation in Problems of Vertebrate Morphology. Laboratory and reading. Hours to be arranged.

Course F is not required but may be elected by five-year students or those taking the Combined Course for B.S. and M.D.

CHEMISTRY

There is a new separate, large, building devoted entirely to chemistry. In this building all the instruction in chemistry is given, except the course in Physiological Chemistry, which has been referred to in another connection. Among other provisions, the laboratories are arranged for classes in general, analytical, organic and physical chemistry. The School of Pharmacy is also

located in this building. In each subject the student advances by progressive courses under the direction of an instructor. If one desires to specialize in any branch of chemistry there is furnished opportunity for independent investigation.

The laboratory for general chemistry is separately organized. Courses in elementary inorganic chemistry, as well as physical chemistry and the advanced branches of the sciences, are offered; research work, both in inorganic and in organic general chemistry, is also arranged for in a separate room. Modern apparatus is on hand for all the varieties of work that are liable to be undertaken.

The laboratories of analytical chemistry, organic chemistry and chemical technology are carried on together. There are separate work-rooms for qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis and for optical work. The building contains several lecture rooms, recitation rooms and a museum with collections for instruction in all branches of chemical science.

The chemical laboratories are open throughout the college year to all students of the University, and are regularly used by all departments except the Department of Law. They are also open to any person who wishes to pursue special studies therein, providing he complies with the conditions for admission to that department of the University to which the desired special studies properly belong.

Four hundred students are engaged in these laboratories at the same time, each at a table provided for one worker. During the year from 600 to 800 students complete from one to four courses of study each in the various branches of chemistry.

The chemical library contains complete sets of all the most important chemical journals of the present and former times, as well as the standard manuals, diction-

aries, and encyclopedias. It thoroughly provides for all kinds of chemical work.

- (a) General Inorganic Chemistry. Four hours. Lectures. New Chemical Building. First Semester.
- (b) General Inorganic Chemistry. Two laboratory periods of two hours each a week. New Chemical Building. First Semester.
- (c) Qualitative Analysis. Two hours. Lectures. New Chemical Building. First Semester.
- (d) Qualitative Analysis. Laboratory work. Two periods of two hours each a week. New Chemical Building. First Semester.
- (e) Organic Chemistry. Lectures. Four hours. New Chemical Building. Second Semester.

PHYSIOLOGY

The work in Physiology is conducted in the Physiological Laboratory.

Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, informal discussions, and laboratory work. In the laboratory the student learns to use the apparatus and methods employed in ordinary physiological experiments, and personally observes the principal facts of physiology. Advanced students are given an opportunity to begin research work.

The laboratory work of Course C is given in three sections, and may be elected the first half, or second half of the first semester, or the first half of the second semester. This course is open only to students who have taken Course A, or have had equivalent work.

OUTLINE OF COURSES

- A. Lectures and Recitations, Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., 9 A. M. Second semester freshman year.
- B. Lectures and Recitations, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat., at 8 A. M. Continuation of Course A. First semester sophomore year.
- C. Laboratory Work. Sophomore year. Three hours daily for eight weeks.

For those who have taken Courses A, B, and C, there is open an optional course in Research Work. Recommended to students taking courses requiring more than four years.

HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

The work in Human Histology and Embryology is conducted in the laboratory of Histology and Embryology in the Laboratory Building.

COURSES

- A. Human Embryology, Histogenesis, General Histology, Organology (including organology of the central nervous system and special sense organs). Lectures, recitations, demonstrations and laboratory work. Daily for first semester and to first week in March, 1 to 5 P. M.
- B. Methods and Laboratory Technique in Histology and Embryology. Hours arranged with Instructor. Given each semester.
- C. Embryology and Microscopical Anatomy of the Central Nervous System and Special Sense Organs of Man. Laboratory work and reading.

For those desiring advanced work in these subjects the following courses are available:

- D. Research Work in Vertebrate Histology and Embryology. Hours to be arranged with Instructor.

PATHOLOGY

Course A. General Pathology. Lectures, recitations, demonstrations, and seminary work. Two hours in first semester and four hours weekly in second semester of the sophomore year. Recitations based upon Ziegler's General Pathology.

Course B. Laboratory Course in General Pathology.

The junior class is divided into sections, each one of which spends half a semester in the pathological laboratory, working each afternoon. In this course the histology of morbid processes in fresh and hardened, stained and unstained specimens is studied, and the student is required to demonstrate his knowledge of the same by drawings and written descriptions of the specimens. The course follows the general plan of Ziegler's text-book, beginning with disturbances of circulation, and extending through retrograde changes, inflammation, tumors, specific infections, and the more important dis-

eases of special organs. The specimens, about one hundred and seventy-five in number, are given to the students as unknowns, and with the aid of the teachers are worked out to a diagnosis, the training of the student to the scientific habits of observation and investigation being considered of prime importance. Material, reagents, microscopes, etc., are furnished by the laboratory.

Autopsies.—Clinical autopsies are held before the classes and the causes of death, if demonstrable, pointed out. No regular time can be set for this work, but a larger number of cases come under observation each year. A special room has been fitted up in the basement of the Homœopathic building for this special purpose. The post-mortems are usually made under the supervision of the Professor of Theory and Practice. In the event of a post-mortem the students are excused from other work in hand so that they may attend.

BACTERIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY AND HYGIENE

- A. Practical Bacteriology. Laboratory work. Daily for nine weeks, beginning with the first and tenth week of each semester. Three hours. Freshmen.
- B. General Bacteriology. Lectures. Mon., Tues., Wed., 1 P. M. First semester. Freshmen.
- C. Physiological Chemistry. Laboratory work. Daily for nine weeks. Beginning with the first and tenth week of each semester. Three hours. Sophomores.
- D. Physiological Chemistry. Lectures. Mon., Wed., and Fri., 10 A. M. First semester. Sophomores.
- E. General Hygiene. Mon., Wed., and Fri., 10 A. M. Second semester. Sophomores.

Special and advanced courses are given in these various subjects, as Food analysis, Research work, Special methods in Bacteriology, the Study of Protozoa, etc., which are very important to those desiring to specialize, in any or all branches.

PATHOGENETIC LABORATORY

A laboratory of experimental pathogenesis has been established in the Homœopathic Hospital. This laboratory is equipped with the necessary apparatus for experimentation with medical substances upon the healthy body. It is a special feature of this College. Provings are made and each advanced student is required to do a certain amount of original work in the pathogenetic field. In order that those who submit themselves to the experiments may be under the entire censorship of the Director, a provers' table has been established at the expense of the Department. The student puts himself under obligation, which of course is optional upon his part, to submit to the control of his diet, habits, exercises, etc. He must make to the Director a complete report of all his varied physical experience every twenty-four hours.

He is furnished with a book in which he records whatever variation from the normal he may perceive in himself. These records and reports are made the basis of an extended report which is published in the College publication at regular intervals. By this method, it is possible to attain a high degree of accuracy in the results of experiments.

As considerable knowledge of physiological chemistry, physiology, and symptomatology is essential to making accurate observations, especially upon others, this course is not open to the lower classmen.

LABORATORY OF APPLIED PATHOLOGY

The acquisition of an additional member of the teaching corps in 1905 made it possible to establish in the hospital a laboratory for the examination and analysis of fresh pathological and suspicious material. A commodious room has been fitted up in the high basement of the hospital, where, at least, two hours are spent every morn-

ing examining tissue, sputum, blood, stomach contents and such other parts of the body, of secretions and excretions as may be sent in by the clinical staff. The Director is always personally in charge, and associates with himself a senior student as first assistant and a junior as second assistant. The assistants are so rotated that each student serves two periods as junior and two as senior assistant.

This laboratory is one of the most practical in the entire Department, for it affords the student ample opportunity, with microscope and test tube, under constant supervision, to apply the theories and technique he has been taught in courses heretofore outlined.

HOSPITAL

Building.—The old hospital building, erected in 1892, was found inadequate to the needs of the Department. To relieve the pressure and increase the clinical facilities of the University, the State Legislature increased the mill-tax, and made possible the erection of a magnificent new Homœopathic Hospital. The building was completed in 1901. Finished and occupied, it is the finest Homœopathic clinical hospital in the world. There may be other larger hospitals, but a capacity of over one hundred beds affords ample clinical facilities.

Hospital Statistics.—The following table shows the number of patients treated in the hospital for the calendar year 1909:

Number of patients in Hospital January 1, 1909.....	51
Number of patients admitted during year.....	1,387
Number of patients discharged during year.....	1,382
Number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1, 1910..	56
Total number of "In" patients.....	1,438
Total number of "Out" patients.....	1,149
Total number of patients.....	2,587

The distribution of these patients was as follows:

Michigan, 2,504; Ohio, 36; Wisconsin, 1; Maryland, 1; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Arkansas, 1; Indiana, 12; Pennsylvania, 4; North Dakota, 2; Missouri, 3; New York, 4; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 5; Iowa, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; Canada, 6. Total, 2,587.

TABULATION OF CASES

Internal Medicine

Achylia gastrica	1	Fecal impaction.....	2
Acromegaly	1	Floating kidney.....	5
Addison's disease.....	2	Gastric dilatation	11
Alcoholism	4	Gastric irritability	16
Anasarca	2	Gastric neurosis	2
Angina pectoris.....	3	Gastric ulcer	7
Aortic insufficiency, simple	2	Gastritis, acute	3
Complicated	6	Subacute and chronic....	43
Appendicitis	4	Gastroduodenitis	1
Arthritis, deformans.....	3	Gastro-enteritis	13
Chronic	10	Gastroptosis	3
Ascites	8	Goitre	7
Biliary calculi.....	21	Hay fever	3
Bronchial asthma.....	10	Hepatitis, cirrhotic	5
Bronchiectasis	1	Amyloid	2
Bronchitis, acute.....	18	Hepatic hyperæmia	1
Subacute and chronic...	16	Helminthiasis, cestodes....	3
Carcinoma of stomach....	17	Lumbracoides	3
Cardiac dilatation.....	19	Hodgkin's disease.....	2
Chicken-pox	2	Hyperchlorhydria	15
Chlorosis	4	Hyperchlorhydria, simple...	5
Congenital endocarditis....	1	Ileo-colitis	3
Congenital mitral insuffi-		Influenza	14
ciency	1	Intestinal obstruction.....	1
Deformity of chest.....	3	Jaundice, acute catarrhal..	7
Delayed dentition.....	4	Chronic obstructive....	16
Diabetes mellitus.....	9	Leukæmia	2
Duodenal ulcer	2	Lymphangitis	6
Duodenitis, acute.....	4	Malaria	2
Dysentery, acute	4	Malingers	2
Amœbic	1	Marasmus	7
Emphysema	3	Measles	9
Enteritis, acute.....	15	Mitral insufficiency.....	23
Chronic	21	Myalgia	24
Erysipelas, acute	5	Myocarditis	3
Esophagitis	1	Nephritis, interstitial	9
Exophthalmic goitre.....	7	Parenchymatous	19

Obesity	1	Rheumatic fever	4
Pan-endocarditis	3	Scorbutus, infantile.....	1
Pancreatitis	2	Splenitis	2
Parotitis	2	Stokes's syndrome	3
Peritonitis	7	Stomatitis	5
Pernicious anæmia	5	Syphilis (constitutional)...	3
Phlebitis	1	Sunstroke	2
Pleuritis, acute	5	Tachycardia simplex	1
Chronic	18	Tubercular adenitis	12
Pneumonia, croupous.....	4	Tuberculosis, pulmonary...	36
Catarrhal	11	Enteric	7
Pneumothorax	1	Peritoneal	3
Podagra	1	Disseminated	2
Polyuria	6	Fibroid	1
Portal obstruction	2	Meningitis .....	..
Ptomaine poisoning	3	Typhoid fever	6
Pulmonary œdema	1	Uremic convulsions.....	5
Pyelitis	1	Physical Examination:	
Pyo-thorax	4	No lesions found.....	20
Rachitis	7		—
Recurrent chills and fever	4	Total	734

Mental and Nervous Diseases

Acute mania	1	Melancholia	4
Acute poliomyelitis ant....	5	Meningitis, tubercular.....	3
Angio neurotic œdema.....	1	Spinal	1
Arrested cerebral develop-		Neuræsthenia	15
ment	2	Neuralgia, facial	4
Cephalalgia	8	Brachial	1
Cerebral embolism	3	Neuritis, simple	12
Cerebral hemorrhage	3	Multiple	1
Cerebral softening	2	Intercostal	7
Cerebral tumor	1	Sciatic	5
Chorea	5	Paralysis, facial	3
Convulsions, uremic.....	4	Senile	1
Convulsive tic.....	2	Traumatic	3
Drug habit	7	Progressive muscular at-	
Eneuresis	2	rophy	1
Epilepsy	11	Progressive paresis	1
Erythromegalia	1	“Railway spine”.....	1
Fatigue neurosis	3	Spastic paraplegia	4
Infantile paralysis.....	2	Spinal irritation	5
Hysteria	13		—
Lateral sclerosis	1	Total	156
Locomotor ataxia	7		

Gynaecology

Abdominal and pelvic adhesions	21	Ovaritis	75
Acute gonorrhœa	7	Parovarian cysts	17
Adipositas	2	Pelvic abscess	18
Anteflexion	12	Perineal lacerations.....	60
Carcinoma, uteri.....	17	Prolapse of pelvic organs..	45
Vagina	2	Rectum	6
Cervical stenosis.....	6	Retroflexion of the uterus..	27
Cystitis	34	Retroversion of the uterus..	62
Cystocele and rectocele....	60	Salpingitis	48
Dermoid ovarian cysts....	11	Separation of the sacroiliac joints	2
Endometritis	120	Submucous fibroid	3
Fibroid tumor of uterus....	41	Subinvolution of uterus....	35
Fistulæ, vesico vaginal....	4	Urethral polypi and caruncles	21
Recto vaginal	2	Uterine polypi	6
Hypertrophy and laceration of the cervix.....	63	Vaginitis	27
Hæmatocolpometra	1	Vulvitis	25
Inoperable carcinoma	9		—
Mastitis	2	Total	906
Ovarian fibroid	15		

Gynaecological Operations Performed

Cervical amputation	38	Ovariectomy	17
Celiotomy	15	Panhysterectomy	23
Colporrhaphy	86	Perineorrhaphy	61
Cul-de-sac drainage	18	Restoration of base of bladder and urethra.....	3
Curettage	135	Supravaginal hysterectomy..	47
Ectopic gestation	10	Trachelorrhaphy	38
Fistula	6	Urethrelorrhaphy	18
Hæmatocolpometra	1	Vaginal hysterectomy.....	6
Myomectomy	24	Ventro fixation	22
Oophorosalphingectomy:		Suspension	36
Pyosalpinx	47		—
Hydrosalpinx	20	Total	720
Specific salpingitis	14		
Ovarectomy	35		

Obstetrics (Including Operations)

Pregnancy	27	Eclamptic convulsions	2
Miscarriages and abortions	4		—
Puerperal fever	2	Total	35

Obstetrical Operations

Babies delivered living....	27	Vaginal Caesarian section...	2
Forceps cases	11		—
Podalic version	3	Total	43

Surgery

Abscess, acute	4	Hodgkin's disease	1
Arthritis, tubercular	10	Lipomata	9
Traumatic	2	Liver, wound of.....	1
Adenitis, tubercular	18	Mammary gland, hypertro-	
Accessory tooth	1	phy	2
Angioma	1	Muscles, contracted	2
Appendicitis	178	Rupture of	1
Biliary calculi	7	Neuromata	1
Bone, necrosis of.....	19	Osteomata	5
Burns	2	Periostitis	5
Bursitis	2	Prolapsus ani	4
Cancer of Breast.....	15	Psoas abscess	1
Of rectum	1	Rectal papillæ	25
Other locations	17	Rectal stricture	1
Of stomach	4	Rectal ulcer	40
Carcinoma of liver.....	1	Sarcomata	5
Cleft palate	8	Inoperable	2
Coxa vera	1	Scar deformity	1
Cystoma	6	Sebaceous cyst	1
Dislocated cartilage	1	Senile gangrene.....	2
Dislocations	2	Septicæmia	1
Epulis	1	Sinus	2
Exostosis, subungual	2	Spina bifida	1
Felon	2	Spine, curvature of.....	1
Fistula in ano.....	12	Sprains	5
Floating kidney	9	Talipes	13
Fracture	14	Tenosynovitis	1
Ganglion	1	Toe nail, ingrowing.....	1
Goitre	5	Wounds	10
Hare lip	3		—
Hemorrhoids	29	Total	487
Hernia	65		

Emergency cases, 39, classified under wounds, fractures, dislocations, and traumatic injuries.

Surgical Operations Performed

Abscess, acute incision.....	4	Craniotomy	1
Psoas operation	1	Dislocations reduced.....	2
Amputations, leg or arm..	13	Entorrhaphy	3
Appendectomy	178	Exploratory	5
Arthritis	6	Felons incised	2
Application of casts.....	4	Fistula in ano.....	12
Bone diseases, curetting....	24	Fractures reduced	14
Cholecystotomy	6	Gastroenterostomy	4
Cleft palate	8	Hare lip	3
Coccydectomy	1	Herniotomies	82

Hodgkin's disease	1	Epulis	1
Ingrowing toe nail	1	Exostosis, subungual	2
Intestinal resection	15	Fibromata	13
Muscles contracted	2	Goitre	3
Ruptured	1	Hemorrhoids	29
Nephropexy	9	Hypertrophied mamæ....	2
Rectal ulcers	40	Lipomata	9
Papillæ	25	Neuromata	1
Prolapsus	10	Osteomata	5
Stricture	1	Sarcomata	5
Removal of:		Sebaceous cyst.....	1
Accessory tooth	1	Tubercular glands	18
Biliary calculi	7	Scar deformity	1
Angioma	1	Spina bifidia	1
Bursæ	3	Sinus	1
Carcinoma, breast	15	Talipes	13
Carcinoma, others.....	17	Tenosynovitis	1
Carcinoma, rectal	1	Wounds sutured and treated	11
Cystomata	6		
Dislocated cartilage	1	Total	632

Ophthalmology

Amblyopia, hemorrhagic...	1	Chalazion	5
Congenital	2	Choroditis	11
Traumatic	1	Chronic granular palpebral	
Toxic	3	neoplasm	1
Ametropia, hyperopia	117	Conjunctivitis, acute infec-	
Hyperopic astigmatism...	128	tious	12
Compound hyperopic as-		Corneal opacity	7
tigmatism	38	Ulceration	8
Myopia	23	Dacryo cystitis	4
Myopic astigmatism.....	4	Detachment of the retina..	1
Compound myopic astig-		Ectropion	3
matism	18	Eczema of lids.....	1
Mixed astigmatism	4	Entropion	3
Presbyopia	47	Episcleritis	1
Ankyloblepharon	1	Epithelioma conjunctivæ...	1
Anterior staphyloma	1	Palpebral	1
Asthenopia, retinal	11	Esophoria	18
Accommodative	25	Hemianopsia	1
Muscular	12	Exophoria	12
Blepharitis marginitis	15	Foreign body in the eye....	5
Cataracts, senile	94	Glaucoma, acute inflamma-	
Incipient	20	tory	1
Secondary	6	Simple chronic	5
Congenital	8	Hyperphoria	4
Traumatic	8	Intraocular neuroma	1
Diabetic	2	Iridocyclitis (chronic) ...	1

Iridodalysis, traumatic	1	Pannus	2
Iritis, plastic	10	Panophthalmitis	3
Subacute	1	Paralysis of accommodation	
Traumatic	5	(tubercular)	1
Keratitis, interstitial	3	Phthisis bulbi, traumatic..	1
Traumatic	1	Posterior synechia	7
Marginal	1	Pterygium	14
Ulcerative	8	Ptosis	3
Lens dislocated, traumatic..	1	Retinitis	1
Congenital	1	Sarcoma conjunctivæ.....	1
Leucoma adherans	1	Snow blindness (central	
Nystagmus	12	scotoma)	1
Occlusion of the pupil.....	6	Strabismus, convergent	17
Ophthalmia, acute	3	Divergent	6
Traumatic	1	Symblepharon	2
Purulent	1	Trachoma, chronic	8
Optic atrophy	5	Acute	1
Optic neuritis	2	Trichiasis	3
Osteo sarcoma (orbital)...	1		—
Palpebral cyst	1	Total	722

Ophthalmological Operations

Ankyloblepharon	1	Palpebral	1
Anterior staphyloma	1	Foreign bodies	5
Cataract extractions.....	118	Granular neoplasm	1
Dacryostitis	4	Leucoma adherans	1
Dislocation of lens.....	2	Neuroma, intraocular ...	1
Ectropion	2	Osteo sarcoma, orbital...	1
Entropion	3	Phthisis bulbi	1
Enucleation of eyeball....	4	Ptosis operation	3
Glaucoma	6	Strabismus	23
Panophthalmitis	3	Symblepharon	2
Removal of:		Trachoma, acute	1
Pterygium	14	Trichiasis	3
Chalazion	5		—
Cyst palpebral	1	Total	208
Epithelioma, conjunctival	1		

Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology

Adenitis, tubercular	1	Chronic hypertrophic rhin-	
Adenoids	187	itis	33
Anosmia	1	Deafmutism, congenital....	1
Alveolar abscess	1	Acquired	1
Aphonia	3	Dysphagia	1
Atresia (nasal congenital)..	1	Elongated uvulæ	11
Carcinoma of nasal alæ....	1	Ethmoiditis, chronic	4
Carcinoma of the tonsil...	1	Foreign body in the ear....	4

Foreign body in the nose...	1	Suppurative	5
Hypertrophied tonsils	190	Peritonsilar abscess	2
Turbinates	35	Pharyngitis, chronic	20
Impacted cerumen	10	Acute	6
Intranasal adhesions	1	Subacute	1
Labrynthine hemorrhage...	1	Syphilitic	1
Laryngitis, acute	2	Polypi (nasal)	8
Tubercular	2	Saddle bridge, traumatic...	1
Chronic	2	Congenital	1
Neurotic	2	Septal deviation	20
Chronic suppuration of sub-		Septal spurs	11
cutaneous tissue	1	Sinusitis (acute antral)...	1
Mastoiditis, external	1	Rhinitis, atrophic	2
Chronic	7	Syphilitic	2
Acute	3	Acute	22
Otitis media:		Tonsilar ulceration	1
Acute catarrhal.....	2		—
Suppurative	2	Total	673
Chronic catarrhal	56		

Operations—Ear, Nose and Throat

Abscess, alveolar	1	Foreign body in nose...	1
Aural	7	Ear	4
Peritonsilar	2	Septal spurs	11
Submucous	1	Saddle bridge	1
Adhesions, intranasal	1	Septal deviation	20
Ethmoiditis, chronic	4	Sinusitis antral	1
Mastoid	11	Tonsillotomy	120
Removal of:		Tonsillectomy	70
Adenoids	187	Turbinectomy	35
Polypi, nasal	8	Uvulotomy	11
Carcinoma, nasal	1		—
Cerumen, impacted	10	Total	507

Genito Urinary Diseases and Dermatology

Acute gonorrhea	1	Erethema intertrigo	1
Acne vulgaris	2	Furuncles	1
Allopecia areata	2	Hæmaturia	1
Cancer of cheek	1	Hydrocele	4
Carcinoma	1	Ichthyosis	1
Chronic gonorrheal ureth-		Impetigo	1
ritis	3	Lichen simplex	1
Crusta lactea	1	Lupus vulgaris	2
Cystitis	15	Moles	1
Dermatitis repens	1	Nævus lipomatodes	1
Eczema, chronic	9	Orchitis	2
Epididymitis	1	Osseous growth of penis..	1
Epithelioma of nose.....	1	Periprostic abscess	1

Pemphigus	1	Tubercular orchitis	1
Phymosis	6	Ureteral calculus	1
Prostate, hypertrophy of..	20	Urethral stricture	9
Pruritis ani	2	Urethritis, simple	1
Psoriasis	3	Varicocele	16
Purpura rheumatica	1	Varicose ulcer	1
Redundant prepuce	4	Vesical angioma	1
Rodent ulcer of foot.....	1	Vesical calculus	3
Seminal vesiculitis	1	Vesical hæmaturia	1
Spermatorrhœa	1	X-ray dermatitis	1
Syphilis, tertiary	2		
Traumatic prostatitis	1	Total	135

Genito Urinary—Operations

Abscess, periurethral drain- age	1	Prostatectomy, perineal....	20
Circumcision	15	Resection vesical angioma..	1
Hydrocele, radical operation	6	Urethrotomy, internal	4
Lithotomy, perineal	1	Varicocele	16
Orchidectomy	4	Total	68

RECAPITULATION

Cases

Department of Internal Medicine	734
Department of Mental and Nervous Diseases.....	156
Department of Surgery	487
Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics	941
Department of Ophthalmology	722
Department of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology.....	673
Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Dermatology..	135

Total number of conditions presented.....3,848

Operations

Department of Surgery	632
Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics.....	763
Department of Ophthalmology	208
Department of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology.....	507
Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases.....	68

Total operations performed.....2,178

To indicate the growth of the hospital during fourteen years, the following table of earnings by years is given. The figures include nothing but the actual receipts from

patients at the normal rates and the proceeds from the Training School, which is a part of the hospital staff. It should be borne in mind, that the charges in the hospital are only for care and house service, as all professional attention and operations are free on account of every case being treated before the classes and cared for by students.

1896	\$1,557.66
1897	2,060.00
1898	4,025.00
1899	9,014.46
1900	10,218.32
1901	10,169.91
1902	14,942.71
1903	18,341.99
1904	20,045.02
1905	21,148.65
1906	22,350.93
1907	23,749.35
1908	29,465.10
1909	36,675.63

The Board of Regents have made arrangements for extensive improvements to be made in the hospital before the opening of the University year. Among these improvements will be two shacks for the out-of-door treatment of tuberculous diseases; one for men, one for women.

HOURS OF SERVICE

Clinical examinations, clinical demonstrations and operations in the actual presence of the class consume, as the regular schedule is now arranged, in the aggregate, 3,046 hours. This does not comprise the time occupied by the senior class in making dressings of surgical cases, after-treatments and examining new patients. To include this service, two hours daily will have to be added, viz.: from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.

OUTLINE OF THE PRACTICAL WORK

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

Professor in Charge, W. A. DEWEY, M.D.

Materia Medica is taught as a natural science. Beginning with a series of lectures upon the principles of Homœopathic therapeutics to the freshmen, courses are given through the entire four years. During the junior and senior years three lectures are given weekly. As far as possible, the original provings are made the basis of the studies. The genius, characteristics and relationships of drugs are taught according to the methods that a long experience has demonstrated to be the best. What is ordinarily called the physiological action of drugs receives due attention.

In no department of medicine need the discriminating powers of the mind be so much disciplined as in this branch. The cultivation of the memory is also of great importance. To develop these faculties the "quiz" is of great use. Every student is required to stand a thorough questioning and examination upon each remedy considered.

Reference has been made, previously, to the Laboratory of Drug Pathogenesis in which each student is expected to do a certain amount of original work towards amplifying the Materia Medica.

A course in Homœopathic Pharmacology is also given.

The number of hours given to lectures and recitations in materia medica is 260—special lectures and laboratory hours not included.

All the text-books published upon the subject are in the library.

PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE

Course given by Professor HINSDALE.

This course is given to the freshmen by the professor of theory and practice. It continues through the entire

year with one lecture weekly. The object is to familiarize the student with medical phraseology and at the same time give him the scientific explanation, so far as possible, of the nature of disease, its predisposing and determining causes and the principles upon which a system of cure must be constructed. Attention is given to historic medicine and to the various systems that have been in vogue as means of attempted cure. The class occasionally accompanies the teacher through the hospital wards for the purpose of having their attention called to the different types of patients and teaching them how and what to observe.

The student is required to take copious notes and to present his note-book from time to time for examination and correction.

INTERNAL MEDICINE

Professor in Charge, W. B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D.

The instruction in theory and practice is didactic and clinical. The required number of hours for lectures, recitations and quizzes aggregates 236; the number of hours for scheduled clinics, 400. In addition to this, supplementary lectures and discussions that can not be scheduled, for obvious reasons, are given from time to time. At least a hundred hours are also given to sub- and demonstration-clinics. The general subject is divided into courses covering all the ground with which a physician in ordinary practice must be familiar. The aim is to make the student, by applying his knowledge of physiology, anatomy and pathology, a good diagnostician; his knowledge of materia medica, a good prescriber. During the last semester the seniors have the privilege of requesting the discussion of subjects in which they may have special interest or which they desire to review. Subjects and cases are assigned students, upon which they prepare papers and reports. These reports are read in the pres-

ence of the professor and the entire class, who have the privilege of asking proper questions, which the writer is supposed to be prepared to answer. The immense University library, which contains thousands of medical books and nearly every medical and scientific journal published, is always available in the preparation of the papers and reports. No special text-books are recommended, but the student should bring to college all works upon the subject of medicine he may have acquired. As a very large number of the students are from the families of physicians, frequently, they already have control of a number of books. The library, containing all the literature of moment ever published in the Homœopathic school, makes the purchase of special text-books not so necessary as in institutions less generously provided.

The courses in internal medicine are graded.

The juniors receive particular drill upon the subjects of etiology, pathology, symptomatology, complications and courses of diseases. Especial attention is given to particular and differential diagnosis. With this preparation, when advanced to the senior class they are prepared for the final course in medicine, which appertains to treatment.

The senior class, having acquired the subjects of diagnosis and the specific characters of diseases, confine themselves particularly to the subject of treatment. The instruction is in the form of clinics for four scheduled hours a week and two scheduled lectures, quizzes or recitations. The two classes, together, will attend the general medical clinic upon Wednesday A. M.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Course given by Professor HINSDALE.

Especial attention is given to Pediatrics in connection with general medicine. Several lectures are given upon

the subject of diseases incident to the extremes of life in which the susceptibilities of nurslings and growing children are taught separately. The contagions and infections peculiar to childhood are considered in the lectures upon infectious diseases. A special course upon the management of children is given in the Training School for Nurses; certain ones of these lectures the medical students are required to attend. The important subject of infant feeding is referred to under *Dietetics*.

DIETETICS

Course given by Professor HINSDALE and Assistant.

A special course is given in which the problems of food in relation to health and disease are discussed. The feeding of invalids and infants is given special attention. In the clinics, whenever the question of the effects of diet, the preparation of foods and drinks and their proper administration can be profitably considered, the most is made of the opportunity. There is in the hospital a diet kitchen in which the special diet lists are prepared and from which they are served, in charge of a scientific dietitian. The senior students in charge of cases, under proper supervision, are required to make out orders for the feeding of their patients and to observe the preparation of the food.

PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

Course given by Professor HINSDALE and Dr. MELLON.

These branches are taught as separate courses with the use of text-books supplemented by lectures. Practical demonstrations are given, using the cases in the hospital. The course in physical diagnosis begins with the sophomore year and continues with one hour a week until the close of the first half of the junior year. The class is divided into sections for personal instruction in the arts

of inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation, etc. In this way each student is instructed individually and is not permitted to leave his section until he can recognize, without assistance or suggestion, the commoner cardiac, respiratory and abdominal phenomena presented in a number of typical and "mixed" cases. Particular care is taken to qualify the students as physical examiners in life insurance, and for pension and other official boards.

SURGERY

Professor D. T. SMITH, M.D., and Assistant.

The courses in this department comprise a continuous series lasting three years, covering systematically the entire subject of general surgery.

To the sophomores, a complete course of lectures is given on the general principles of surgery, minor surgery and bandaging.

The subjects of special, regional and operative surgery are divided into two courses. Each course is given in alternate years. Thus, while the juniors and seniors attend many of the same lectures, each graduating class will have covered the whole subject without repeating the work of the preceding year.

Besides the regular work outlined in the foregoing there is a course given the junior class to prepare them especially for service in the hospital operating amphitheatre. This is a series of operations upon animals, dogs mostly, demonstrating the important surgical procedures and the results of the same. The Professor of Surgery conducts this course in the laboratory especially prepared for the purpose.

"Before and After Treatment of Surgical Cases" consists of quizzes from a text-book to give continuity to the general subject, and special instruction in the wards to

demonstrate practical applications. This is a senior course.

While the didactic work is intended to be complete enough to fit the student to take the examination given by any state examining board, the clinical teaching is considered of greater importance. A surgical patient upon entering the hospital is assigned to one of the senior students, whose duty it is to take the history and to make such examinations as will enable him to diagnose. The student continues in charge of the patient until dismissed from the hospital. If there be an operation, he does all the dressings and prescribes the remedies under the direction of the surgeon in charge. This gives the student the advantages of both practical, routine experience and personal instruction. One hour in the morning and one in the afternoon are set aside for this service.

Another important feature of the clinical work is the assisting at operations. Each member of the senior class is required to be, for a certain period, assistant anæsthetist, instrument man, second assistant and first assistant to the operator. Each member of the class spends ten weeks in this special work. All of the clinical assistants to the operator are members of the senior class. The house surgeon has the general oversight of the anæsthetics. The fact that the hospital is purely a clinical institution makes this laboratory method of teaching possible. The college schedule requires 200 hours of classroom work, and 720 hours of operative clinics in surgery. This does not include cases requiring especial attention out of regular time, emergency cases and special demonstrations in surgical technique. Reference has been made in the section of Anatomy to the course in operative surgery upon the cadaver which is given in the post-mortem room of the college building.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN

Professor C. B. KINYON, M.D., and Assistant.

The course of study in these branches is so arranged that separate lectures are given to the several classes in a graded course. Students are drilled in the fundamental branches of gynæcology, and are taught the use of instruments, the various methods of making gynæcological examinations, etc. With the third year the student enters upon both didactic and clinical work.

The number of hours devoted to class-room work in this branch is 144.

In the Gynæcological clinic the same as in the General Surgical clinics, the seniors assist in all operations, by sections, each one, in turn, obtaining actual experience in all the details of preparation, anæsthetization, handling instruments, putting on dressings, etc.

In this, the only practical way of teaching these subjects, every detail of technique is mastered. The student is told why and how the several steps are taken and the power of observation as well as mechanical dexterity is developed.

The care of the patients, both medical and operative, is in the hands of students to whom they are assigned upon entering the hospital, the professor or a house physician supervising the service.

The number of hours given in clinical gynæcology, emergency cases and sub-clinics not counted, is 680.

OBSTETRICS

Professor C. B. KINYON, M.D., and Assistant.

The course begins in the junior year. The anatomical, physiological and pathological features of the subjects are taught by recitations, lectures and demonstrations.

In the senior year, lectures are delivered upon special subjects, and the senior students are required to make

physical and local examinations in the sub-clinics, thus familiarizing themselves with the various methods of practicing touch, palpation, obstetric auscultation, etc., utilizing to the best possible advantage the many patients availing themselves of this special department of the clinic. Cases of obstetrics are assigned to each senior for his especial delivery and personal attendance. In the year just closed each senior witnessed more than twenty-five confinements.

The students are not only taught the general principles and the management of normal labor and the puerperium, but are also well drilled regarding the forces involved in the mechanism of labor. They are then well prepared to understand the various abnormal and pathological conditions that may be met in the lying-in chambers. Especial emphasis is placed upon the treatment of the pathology of the puerperium. The various operations are outlined and explained carefully, and many of them are illustrated from the numerous cases in the obstetric ward.

An obstetric clinic is, of course, always an emergency clinic. The senior students are required to lodge in houses having telephones so that they may be summoned. The law and rules of the Board of Regents make provision for as many cases at the hospital as may be required. Each student not only has the privilege but is required to conduct a number of confinements in the presence of a section of his class and a demonstrator; the professor of obstetrics is usually present.

The number of hours devoted to the teaching of obstetrics, not including clinics and demonstrations, is 144.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

The course in forensic medicine comes during the last semester of the senior year. The Dean of the Department

of Law lectures to the joint classes of the Law and Medical Departments upon the legal questions and relations appertaining to the practice of medicine and surgery. His lectures are given in the law building of the University. The lectures upon the code of Medical Ethics are given in the lecture room of the hospital by the Dean of this Department.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES

Courses given by Professor W. A. DEWEY, M.D., and OSCAR LONG, M.D., Superintendent of State Asylum, Ionia, Michigan.

A special course on mental diseases is given every year by Dr. Long.

In the hospital there is abundant material for a thorough clinical course in Nervous Diseases. Professor Dewey holds a clinic in this department every Wednesday forenoon. He also gives a course of lectures upon the subject.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Professor DEAN W. MYERS, M.D., and Assistant.

The course in Ophthalmology begins the first semester of the junior year and extends through the entire last two years. It consists of didactic and clinical training.

While the aim is not to make specialists of students entering this department, it is considered advisable that a broad foundation be laid, and to this end each student is required to do a certain amount of practical work in this specialty.

The proper treatment of diseases, those of the eye especially, depends upon diagnosis. Blindness is many times the result of some doctor's ignorance and neglect of a common disease of the eye. Many functional nervous conditions and symptoms referred to remote parts of the body are now recognized to be "eye reflexes." The modern physician must know about these and be skilled

in their diagnosis. The clinic, which is one of the largest that the country affords, furnishes unusual advantages for learning practical ophthalmology. Students have cases assigned them for dressing and treatment, from time to time, and thus acquire practical skill and knowledge in diagnosis, in the use of the various instruments, and in the correction of errors of refraction. Practical application of the knowledge obtained in the bacteriological and pathological laboratories is made a special feature of this chair.

Refraction is the most important branch of ophthalmology and, in a sense, is fundamental to the whole of that science. The large out clinic, patronized by hundreds of eye users—the University students—makes it possible to give every senior and junior almost daily practice with the test-case. It is expected that, at graduation, the student will be prepared to find and properly adjust the glasses required by any patient.

During the past year every senior student has examined numbers of cataract cases and has witnessed the extraction of at least one hundred cataracts. By actual contact he learns the methods of diagnosis, preparation for operation, and after-care of such patients. In this practical way, he is taught the treatment of complications and acquires a degree of confidence in his own ability, which must prove of value to the practitioner.

OTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY

Professor DEAN W. MYERS, M.D., and Assistant.

The basis of the instruction, as in other departments, will be the material, that has always been sufficient, afforded by the in- and out-patient departments of the hospital. Owing to the fact that Michigan is unfortunately situated with reference to catarrhal troubles of the respiratory tract or to the popularity of the institution,

there are always, at every clinic, from fifteen to twenty patients awaiting medical, topical or surgical treatments of diseases of the nose, throat and ear. The students will be required to make instrumental as well as other examinations and to diagnose and to indicate the lines of treatment under the supervision of the professor. There will be regular courses of lectures upon the subjects. It is anticipated that the institution, now that the facilities for examination and treatment of cases have been enlarged, will be able to afford abundant relief of cases who apply and also to enhance in proportion the students' advantages for studying the fundamentals of the various specialties in medicine. While the aim is not to make specialists, but general practitioners of medicine and surgery, it is appreciated that the instruction must be imparted by specialists, the fundamentals of all the different clinical lines of work thoroughly inculcated and that a large and varied clinic is essential.

DERMATOLOGY AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

Service of Junior Professor C. A. BURRETT, Ph.B., M.D.

The courses in these subjects consist of lectures, quizzes, demonstrations and a weekly clinic which receives both surgical and medical cases, consuming as much time as may be required upon Saturday mornings. The department is equipped with the necessary appliances. Photographic, lithographic and stereopticon plates are used in the differential demonstrations.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

Professor C. A. BURRETT, Ph.B., M.D.

This department receives the prominence that so important a branch of therapeutics deserves.

The aim is to teach theoretically and practically the subject of electricity as it will be employed in the office of the general practitioner of medicine. The use of the X-ray is also included in this department.

TOXICOLOGY

The Director of the Pathogenetic and Pathological Laboratory, Dr. Mellon, gives the instruction in toxicology and allied subjects. The antidotal treatment of poisons and the medico-legal aspects of the subject come under this head. The course occupies two hours a week during one semester.

STEREOPTICON AND REFLECTROSCOPE

The large lecture room of the hospital is equipped with Bausch and Lomb's best instrument for projecting upon the screen slides, cuts, diagrams, whole specimens, etc. Specimens mounted for microscopes can also be projected in the same manner. It is one of the most useful instruments that can be used in illustrating lectures and for demonstrations.

AIMS SUMMARIZED

It is the aim of the Faculty to give the student specific instructions in all branches of the science and art of practice. As previously pointed out, before graduation, each student is required to do actual work in demonstrating his medical and surgical skill.

By operating upon the cadaver and upon animals; by manipulation of manikins and models; by constant use of the stethoscope and employing all methods of physical diagnosis; by actual dressing of wounds and bandaging; by thorough drill in the uses of the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope, the test case and spectacle fitting; by the use of the microscope; by the making of tinctures and dilutions; by bedside demonstrations and examinations; by actual diagnosing and prescribing—these are the methods by which the students become practical and prepared to make successful physicians.

The classes are divided into sections, so that in turn each individual has his share of actual work.

All these demonstration courses are given without extra expense. In most colleges a fee is required in each of half a dozen specialties, but it has been decided to give this work without charge. Students assist at operations and take turns in ward visiting. The advantages offered for the application of knowledge are unsurpassed. Students come in personal contact with the members of the Faculty, and profit accordingly.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPECIAL AND POST-GRADUATE STUDY

At the meeting of the Board of Regents, February 9, the following resolution passed:—

Resolved, That graduates in medicine whose credentials are certified by the State Board of Registration in Medicine of this state or of any other state having reciprocal relations with this state, and such only, shall be permitted to take special courses in the Homœopathic Medical College, and that they pay a fee of ten dollars for each course taken and pay beside for all material that they may use for demonstrations. It is understood that no degree is to be given such as may register under this privilege and that they shall have no demands upon the Department beside those of regular students.

This resolution makes it possible for any qualified graduate in medicine to enter as many classes as he may choose by paying a fee of ten dollars for each class in which he registers. There is no time limit to the period, except it does not extend beyond the year in which the applicant enters.

Every encouragement is offered graduates who desire to avail themselves of this special privilege for study. Medical Science has made such rapid progress during recent years that graduates of a short time ago feel the necessity of returning to the medical centers for further light in the modern advances. Attention is called to the following points which are some of the special features afforded.

1. One desiring to have access to a clinical hospital filled with patients (the average daily attendance of patients for the last year was eighty) will find this an excellent opportunity for observation.

2. One desiring to observe and assist in operative surgery in all its branches, will find this an unexcelled privilege as, this being a state not a local hospital, the abundant stream of patients from all the counties of Michigan and adjoining territory never slackens, summer or winter.

3. One desiring to study internal medicine, either clinically or in its laboratory detail, will have constant opportunity to indulge his ambition, as the facilities are neither limited in time or material.

4. One desiring to perfect himself in the scientific, in contradistinction to the practical or clinical lines of medicine, can find no better advantages than the laboratories of this University afford.

Any graduate desiring to avail himself of the privilege here offered should correspond with the Dean.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS

Besides the appointments referred to in the following paragraphs, there are two appointments made each year whose term of service is twelve months, to serve as Hospital Internes. The compensation for each of these appointees is two hundred dollars per year and room and board in the hospital. The Internes are held responsible for the management of the patients in the hospital during the absence of their superiors. They usually arrange the details of clinics, see that the patients are prepared properly as directed by the clinicians, and supervise the administration of anæsthetics, etc.

These appointments are usually made from among members of the graduating class.

ASSISTANTSHIPS

There are four paid assistantships, one for the Department of Internal Medicine, one for Surgery, one for Gynæcology and Obstetrics, and one for the Department of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. The salaries allowed for these assistantships is two hundred dollars each ; term of service, a college year.

These positions are open to graduates in medicine who wish to perfect themselves in the service to which they may be appointed. They will be enabled to defray their expenses while doing special or graduate work. Of course, preferences will be given graduates of this college, but others will be considered if deemed more competent to do special work in the subjects to which they may seek appointment.

SCHOLARSHIPS

A number of scholarships have been subscribed by alumni, friends of the Department and Phi Upsilon Rho fraternity, which are each sufficient to pay the annual fees of the students who secure them ; for Michigan students, forty-five dollars ; non-residents of Michigan, fifty-five dollars.

Some of these scholarships are conditional, some without restriction, except a certificate of previous industry and good scholarship must be forthcoming if asked for.

Correspondence with the Dean will elicit further detail.

RELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS AND FACULTY

The question is often asked by parents and guardians : "What relations exist between the students of the College and their teachers?" It has always been the aim of the Faculty to cultivate the acquaintance of the freshman as

early as possible. Once becoming acquainted, their mutual relations are ever after cordial.

The theory of discipline is that to know a student and to secure his respect by frequent association, is to restrain him, unconsciously, from indirectness and to encourage him in the cultivation of studious and gentlemanly habits. The students make the college as well as a faculty. Both must cooperate to engender a friendly and loyal spirit. To these ends, receptions, entertainments and socials are frequently given by the Faculty to the classes or the entire student body. Every teacher knows his men well. At no proper season has the student any hesitancy to seek counsel and advice from any of his instructors in the Department.

OTHER FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION

LIBRARY

The best idea of the magnitude of the University Library, which is made up of books upon general knowledge and those upon special subjects, including Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Literature, etc., can be obtained from the following statements taken from the University Librarian's report.

Total number of volumes, 258,609; number of volumes upon medical subjects, 21,204, of which over 3,000 are upon exclusively Homœopathic medicine. In the periodical room there are regularly taken 1,148 journals, 286 of which are medical, 45 being Homœopathic publications. A liberal annual appropriation is made by the Board of Regents for the purchase of books by the Homœopathic Faculty.

With the large collection of literature already accumulated and this appropriation, the library committee, Professor Dewey, is able to keep the library in fine work-

ing condition. The library building is one of the finest structures of the University. In it are housed the Medical libraries as well as the libraries of the other departments. The building is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays excepted. Students are encouraged to do all the reading possible, and usually repair to the library when having cases to look up, or reports and papers to compile.

MUSEUMS

There are ample collections of plants, a botanical garden, photographs, models, specimens, preparations, apparatus, and instruments for illustrating the different studies embraced in the courses. Additions are made from time to time to these collections, so that the members of the Faculty are able to adopt every new method of illustration, and exhibit to the classes each year all important improvements in the way of instruments and apparatus that are employed in the practice of medicine and surgery, and to show their application.

The following paragraphs may serve to indicate the extent of some of these collections.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

The museums of the late Professors FORD and SAGER, embracing several thousand specimens, the result of many years' labor in collecting and preparing materials intended to aid directly in teaching, are now the property of the University, and are used in the daily work of the class rooms. These museums contain a valuable collection of bones, illustrating healthy, as well as diseased, conditions, the various changes that occur from infancy to old age, and the processes of first and second dentition; dissections, general and partial, of the vascular, nervous, and muscular system, both normal and abnormal; models of

various portions of the body in wax, papier-maché and plaster, illustrating morbid growths, skin diseases, etc.; preparations in the comparative embryology, neurology, and craniology of the vertebrate; in human embryology; in the anatomy and pathology of the diseases of women, etc. The collection of monstrosities, both single and double, of man and of the lower animals, is one of the largest in the United States.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Besides having access to the botanical, zoological and geological cabinets of the University, estimated to contain over 300,000 specimens, the Natural History Museum, occupying a fine building in the southwest corner of the campus, is open daily. This building is filled with specimens from all parts of the world, illustrating nearly every type of life. It contains also collections illustrative of man's handicraft through all stages of culture.

THE SAMUEL A. JONES MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

This society has been organized among the students, who have very appropriately named it for the first dean of the Homœopathic Department, whose pen and voice have done so much to elucidate and enrich scientific Homœopathy. The society has for its object the study of medical subjects and contemplates a series of addresses by worthy men. Meetings are held for the free discussion of the addresses as they are given, and of other topics. The society is entirely a students' body with the single purpose of widening their knowledge of medical science. Its organization does not involve much machinery, for which reason, and because of the objects it seeks to attain, it does effective work.

FACILITIES FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

There are two magnificent gymnasiums upon the University campus; one the Waterman Gymnasium for men, the other the Barbour Gymnasium for women. Each is under the control of a physical director. The main floor of each is about 150 by 90 feet. They are well supplied with the various kinds of apparatus usually found in the best modern gymnasium. A number of smaller rooms are devoted to fencing, boxing and other special purposes, while the basements are given up to swimming pools, baths of various kinds, lockers, etc. The main halls are lighted in the daytime by means of a large sky-light 60 feet above the floor, and in the evening by electricity. In the Waterman Gymnasium a gallery makes room for an elliptical running track, 375 feet in length.

In the conduct of the gymnasiums the aim is not so much the development of a few gymnastic experts as the provision of wholesome physical exercise for the many. Thus far the work has been voluntary. The facilities of the building, including physical examinations and instruction, are free to all students, the only charge being a rental of \$2 a year for a locker.

Athletics.—A level field of thirty acres, owned by the University and situated a few minutes' walk southward from the campus, has been equipped for every kind of out-of-door sport. Here are the base ball grounds, the foot ball grounds, etc. The field is so laid out that a number of these games may be in progress at the same time and abundance of room left for all kinds of other exercises.

The general supervision of athletic sports is vested in a committee of nine, consisting of five professors elected annually by the University Senate, and four students chosen by the Students' Athletic Association. The Board of Control thus constituted has charge of all matters

involving the relation of athletic sports to the University; for example, the eligibility of players proposed for any University team, the arrangement of intercollegiate games, the granting of leave of absence, the investigation of charges of misconduct on the part of players. The policy of the Board is to foster the spirit of honor and gentlemanliness in athletics, to suppress evil tendencies, and to see to it that play shall not encroach too much upon the claims of work. For the furtherance of these ends certain specific rules and regulations have been adopted, a copy of which can be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

Other Facilities.—Students in the Homœopathic College have the privilege of attending the scientific and philosophical lectures collateral to medicine, given in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

AIDS TO MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE

The Students' Christian Association, which has a large membership, holds stated meetings for religious and for social improvement. Through the enterprising efforts of the Association and the benevolence of those interested in its aims, a spacious and beautiful building, called Newberry Hall, has been erected for its use opposite the University Campus. Another building for men, containing all the modern club features, is located a short distance from the campus. Both these buildings are managed by the Christian Association.

The churches of the city of Ann Arbor are cordially thrown open to the students, whose interests are largely consulted by the pastors in their pulpit instruction and in their plans of work. There are churches of the following communions in the city: Baptist, Congregationalist, the Disciples, German Lutheran, German Methodist,

Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Unitarian.

Guilds, and other societies, consisting chiefly of students, have been organized in several of the churches, both for religious and moral culture and for social entertainment. The Hobart Guild, connected with St. Andrew's Church (Protestant Episcopal), has a commodious building, called Harris Hall, planned and equipped for the objects of the Guild. The Presbyterian Association owns the building known as McMillan Hall; it has a theological library of several thousand volumes, and maintains annual courses of lectures upon church history and church work. The Methodist Episcopal Church has organized the Wesleyan Guild, and has a permanent fund for the support of the Henry M. Loud Lectureship; each college year five or six lectures on living topics are given by eminent men. Unity Club is a society formed by the Unitarian Church with similar purposes. The Foley Guild is an organization of Roman Catholic students under the patronage of Rt. Reverend John S. Foley, bishop of the diocese. The society organized with the Church of the Disciples is called the Inland League. The Baptist Church has recently acquired a fine property and opened therein a commodious rendezvous for students.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

Lecture Association.—The Students' Lecture Association provides each year, at a low price for admission, an attractive series of lectures and musical entertainments.

Choral Union.—The Choral Union is an organization of students and others, for the study and practice of choral music under the direction of the Professor of Music in the University, and for the promotion of general musical culture. Under its auspices, and with the

cooperation of the University Musical Society, a series of concerts is given each year, and in the spring the May Festival.

Other Organizations.—Several organizations of University officers and students are maintained for the reading of papers and the holding of conferences on topics of interest that do not fall within the scope of ordinary class-room work; and some of them also aim to secure each year speakers of prominence to give public addresses on subjects germane to the purpose of the organization.

The students of the Department of Law arrange annually for a celebration of Washington's birthday.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

In connection with the Hospital there is a training school for nurses under the charge of a competent and experienced principal. The term of study and service extends through three years, at the expiration of which time, those who have reached the required standard are granted certificates of graduation, signed by the President and Secretary of the University.

Instruction in the theory and practice of modern nursing is given by a faculty of physicians and graduate nurses.

Applicants for admission must be of high character, good health, and have high school training. Since the duties devolving upon the trained nurse are often times arduous and exhausting, each applicant, before being finally accepted, is required to undergo a thorough physical examination, the same as is required of applicants for life insurance.

The three years' training includes, besides the manual dexterity necessarily acquired, practical courses in hygiene, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology and electrotherapeutics. The nurses also receive courses of lectures

upon medicine, toxicology, diseases of children, the different divisions of surgery, obstetrics, nervous and mental diseases, massage, practical dietetics, and the theory and practice of nursing.

For further information about the school, application may be made to the Principal, Miss Genevieve Read, Homœopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The annual commencement of the Training School of the hospital will occur upon the first Monday evening of June.

DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS

There are issued from the department office, beside this announcement, bulletins setting forth studies and investigations in special therapeutic subjects and *The University Homœopathic Observer*. The Observer is a quarterly publication, setting forth the work done by the Department in such form as will interest the profession at large. There is always an abundance of material being produced in a well-equipped and well-conducted college and hospital that deserves permanent record. This periodical is intended to serve such purpose.

During the year just passed important reports have been issued giving results of several provings and tests of drugs that have been made in the hospital laboratory. Any one interested in these special reports may receive them through the mails by making application.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

It is very desirable that each alumnus enroll himself as a member of this Association, which aims to assist the Department by advice and support and to cultivate a spirit of friendliness among all those who have ever been registered as students. Each Commencement brings to Ann Arbor numbers of former students and their friends. The Association further aims to hold meetings upon such

occasions for the promotion of the objects of its existence. The officers of the Association are: President, J. M. Lee, M.D., Rochester, N. Y.; Vice-President, F. E. Westfall, M.D., Ypsilanti; Secretary and Treasurer, Mabel Dickie, M.D., Fremont, O.

ANN ARBOR

Frequent inquiries are made about the seat of the University. Ann Arbor is a typical university town, of over 20,000 inhabitants, county seat of Washtenaw County, and beautifully situated upon a stream of considerable size, the Huron River. The city is delightfully shaded and is bordered upon two sides by a new system of parks comprising some of the finest hill and river scenery in Michigan. The University is in the center of the resident part of the city and surrounded by pleasant, shady avenues. The campus itself is a large, beautiful and restful, though in session time a very busy, expanse of lawn and grove. Upon it is situated the greater number of the University buildings. Extensive improvements are going on and fine new buildings are being built all the time. Provisions have been made by the State Legislature that will soon lead people to speak of the "Greater University" and "Greater Ann Arbor." The distance from Detroit is 38 miles; from Toledo, O., 48 miles; from Chicago, 256 miles.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

Students arriving in Ann Arbor, and desiring further information, should apply at the office of the Dean, North University Avenue. The office will be open daily during the latter part of September, and some one who can give information will be in attendance.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to Dr. W. B. HINSDALE, Dean.

**THE HOMŒOPATHIC DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN AND ONE YEAR ADDED TO THE
ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS IN 1912**

Acting upon the unanimous recommendation the Faculty of the Homœopathic Department, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, upon May 25, 1910, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the year 1912 and thereafter until further notice, an additional year of preparatory work shall be required of those who apply for admission to the Homœopathic Department as candidates for a degree; that the new requirement may be met by presenting the equivalent of an academical or high school course of four years, as under the present requirements for admission, and one year of university or college credit in a university or college approved by the Faculty of the Department or its equivalent; that the Faculty of said Department is permitted to announce that within a reasonable time after 1912 it may be expected that a second year of university or college work may be added to the requirements for admission of those who apply as candidates for a degree."

Erplanation of Resolution:—As instruction is given in the advanced medical college, some knowledge of biological principles with a laboratory course is quite necessary to the easy and full understanding of histology and anatomy. A knowledge of general chemistry is a necessary preliminary to the study of practical medicine. For these most important, and many other quite important, reasons it will soon be time to require of high school graduates what will virtually amount to earning thirty hours credit in some college or university before entering upon the medical sciences, properly.

The university department should be sufficiently progressive in its methods and requirements to meet the advances in knowledge and science. To such end this plan has been adopted after mature and thoughtful deliberation upon the part of Faculty and Board. The rule does not specify that the student must be in this Univer-

sity five years, one year in the Literary Department and four years in the Department of Homœopathic Medicine, although it is recommended. It simply signifies that, to enter unconditionally, the freshman must be prepared to study medicine understandingly. While this schedule amounts to the spending of more time, it makes the course relatively easier and at the same time more thorough.

Those who know that a well educated and adequately trained physician is better prepared to compete in practice, need no argument to convince them of the wisdom of this step.

The students who are seeking the best a college can offer, also, will appreciate this advancement and will be attracted thereby. Those who will be satisfied with something less, naturally will avoid a university.

In the case of the University of Michigan, while the time consumed in preparation and medicine will be longer, the total expense, from first to last, will be no more than in medical schools elsewhere, on account of Ann Arbor being relatively a smaller and inexpensive city in which to study and live.

The credits, which may be taken in any good college, will be partially required and partially elective. A thorough course in the principles of biology and in general chemistry will be necessarily a part of the additional year's work. Elementary botany is also very desirable. A modern language, advanced English, physics, etc., may be elective. The eligibility of students under this resolution will be decided by the officers of the Homœopathic Faculty to whom matriculates will apply, and not by any other educational body, although deference will be had for state boards of examination and registration.

Students seeking advanced credits in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, with the view of longer residence at the University to earn degrees in sci-

ence or in literature, will be referred to the officers of that department.

The department has always offered a combined six-year course leading to the B.S. and M.D. degrees, which has been taken by a good percentage of those who have graduated.

Without further elucidation and explanation, the wisdom of the change will appeal surely to the majority of the alumni and to the great number of the profession at large who believe that all professional schools must advance as the thoughts of men are widening.

STUDENTS*

RESIDENT GRADUATES

NAME	RESIDENCE
Willard Seth Hastings, M.D.	<i>Corpus Christi, Texas</i>
Ralph William Ridge M.D.	<i>Beresford, S. Dak.</i>
Ansel Brooks Smith, M.D.	<i>Ann Arbor</i>

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Estel Thornton Beck	<i>Flint</i>
Thomas Bell	<i>Jellico, Tenn.</i>
John Redman Claypool	<i>Mount Vernon, O.</i>
Frank John Colgan	<i>Rochester Junction, N. Y.</i>
Lawrence Love Dill, A.B. <i>Angola Col- lege</i>	<i>Angola, Ind.</i>
Zina Leslie Gilding	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Roy Odell Knapp	<i>Petoskey</i>
Joseph Henry McCann	<i>Munith</i>
Edward Alexander Miller	<i>Pittsburg, Pa.</i>
Joseph Augusta O'Connor, <i>University of Rochester</i>	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
Harry Lawrence Parker	<i>Akron, N. Y.</i>
William Lewis Rhonehouse, <i>University of Michigan, Department of Litera- ture, Science, and the Arts</i>	<i>Maumce, O.</i>
Allen Donald Rowe	<i>Detroit</i>
Leo Frank Secrist, <i>Denver University</i>	<i>Alpena</i>
Florence Aurthreholt Stone	<i>Jackson</i>
Gilbert Henry Welch	<i>East Syracuse, N. Y.</i>
Walter Earl Watkins	<i>Ann Arbor</i>

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
John Harold Alexander, <i>Toronto Uni- versity</i>	<i>Amherstburg, Ont.</i>
Dean Kirtley Armstrong	<i>Toledo, O.</i>
Fred L. Arner, <i>Genesee Normal, N. Y.</i>	<i>Groveland, N. Y.</i>
Robert Bailey	<i>Evart</i>
William John Buck	<i>McGregor, Ia.</i>
Edward Percy Case, Ph.B., <i>Lafayette College</i>	<i>Patchogue, N. Y.</i>
Lloyd Gamble Cole, <i>Lafayette College</i>	<i>Troy, Pa.</i>
Raymond Benjamin Coonley	<i>Detroit</i>
Allen Henry Dunton	<i>Blooming Prairie, Minn.</i>

Arthur Randolph Ernst	<i>Au Sable</i>
Frank Browning Gerls	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Fred Browne Grosvenor, A.M., <i>Ohio State University</i>	<i>Troy, O.</i>
Theresa Mildred Lee, <i>Kenka College</i>	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
Frank Benjamin MacMullen	<i>Bay City</i>
Ethel Pewtresse	<i>Grand Rapids</i>
William Denton Rowland	<i>Hagerstown, Md.</i>
Arthur Julius Sahs	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
William Waldo Schairer	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Grover Lawrence Verplanke	<i>Spring Lake</i>
Lawrence Alfred Woodlock	<i>Dexter</i>

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Walter William John Bien	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
Harry Shook Blossom	<i>Saginaw</i>
Julius Guy Bowley	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Alfred Rinehart Coon	<i>Sidney, O.</i>
Alexander Ramsay Crebbin	<i>New Orleans, La.</i>
Josiah Earl Dewey	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Ray Glen DeVocht	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Hazel Dell Eidson	<i>Berrien Springs</i>
Arda J. Esten	<i>Fairport, N. Y.</i>
Lucus Smith Henry, A.B. <i>Cornell University</i>	<i>Canandaigua, N. Y.</i>
Paul Wiley Hildebrand, A.B. <i>Wilmington College</i>	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
John J. McDermott, <i>Ferris Institute</i>	<i>Hubbardston</i>
Harold Boyer Markham, <i>Chicago University</i>	<i>Marquette</i>
George Irving Naylor, <i>University of Michigan, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts</i>	<i>Chili Station, N. Y.</i>
Walter W. Oliver, <i>Hillsdale College</i>	<i>Camden</i>
William Kirke Otis	<i>Honeoye Falls, N. Y.</i>
Edwin Rand Reynolds, <i>University of Michigan, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts</i>	<i>Brockport, N. Y.</i>
Philip Preston Serio, <i>University of Michigan, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts</i>	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Andrew Smith	<i>Fredonia, Kan.</i>
Fred George Solomon	<i>Richland</i>
Charles Gilbert Steinhauser	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
John Arthur True, <i>University of Michigan, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts</i>	<i>Ann Arbor</i>

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Wilfred Henry Baine	Buffalo, N. Y.
Elmer Raynor Colwell, <i>Lafayette College</i>	Hickory Grove, Pa.
Floyd F. Fellows, A.B. <i>McMinnville College</i>	McMinnville, Ore.
Rollin Van Nostrand Hadley	Bradford, Pa.
Carl Andrew Hanson	Fort Dodge, Ia.
Thomas Henry Herschbach	Chester, Ill.
James DeWitt Jackson	Corry, Pa.
Judson Coleman King	Weymouth, Mass.
Florence Markham, <i>Northern State Normal</i>	Marquette, Mich.
Harold Lewis Morris	Detroit
Harry Morton Sage	Seely Creek, N. Y.
Burton Jay Sanford, <i>Central State Normal</i>	Clare
Clyde Bruce Stouffer	Hagerstown, Md.
Frank Willard Tufts, <i>University of Michigan, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
Halfdan Samuel Tvedt, <i>Syracuse University</i>	Kennebunk, Me.
Harry Augustus Wilson	Lansing, Mich.

HOMOEOPATHIC STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE
SUMMER SESSION OF 1909

NAME	RESIDENCE
Frank B. Gerls	Ann Arbor
Zina Leslie Gilding	Ann Arbor
Lizzie Amanda Hendershott, M.D.	Middletown
Paul Wiley Hildebrand, A.B. <i>Wilmington College</i>	Ann Arbor
Theresa Mildred Lee	Rochester, N. Y.
Joseph Henry McCann	Munith
William Lewis Rhonehouse	Maumee, O.
William Waldo Schairer	Ann Arbor

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HARRY B. HUTCHINS, LL.D.,

Acting President.

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Secretary of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN IS ISSUED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AS OFTEN AS EVERY SIX WEEKS DURING THE UNIVERSITY YEAR.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

THE BULLETIN INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS:—

The Annual Report of the President.

The Calendar of the University.

The Annual Announcements of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the Graduate School, the Departments of Engineering, of Medicine and Surgery, and of Law, the School of Pharmacy, the Homœopathic Medical College, the College of Dental Surgery, and the Summer Session.

Other Announcements of the several departments of instruction, Reports of University officers, etc.

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1911/12

UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

NEW SERIES, VOL. XII, NO. 20

JULY, 1911

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Homoeopathic Medical College

THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
1911-1912

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



Ann Arbor

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

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1911

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DATES

1911-1912

1911.

- Oct. 2. *Enrollment of Students in Homœopathic Department.*
Oct. 3. FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY.
Nov. —. Holiday, Thanksgiving Day.
Dec. 20. (Evening) Holiday Vacation begins.

1912.

- Jan. 3. (Morning) Exercises resumed.
Feb. 9. (Evening) FIRST SEMESTER CLOSES.
Feb. 12. SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS.
Feb. 22. Holiday, Washington's Birthday.
April 5. (Evening) Recess begins, Ending April 15 (even-
ing).
May 30. Holiday, Memorial Day.
June 27. COMMENCEMENT.
Sept. 30. *Enrollment of Students in Homœopathic Department.*
Oct. 1. FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

The Regents of the University of Michigan

HARRY B. HUTCHINS, LL.D.,
PRESIDENT.

		Term Expires
HON. JOHN H. GRANT,	<i>Manistee,</i>	Dec. 31, 1913
HON. WALTER H. SAWYER,	<i>Hillsdale,</i>	" 1913
HON. JUNIUS E. BEAL,	<i>Ann Arbor,</i>	" 1915
HON. FRANK B. LELAND,	<i>Detroit,</i>	" 1915
HON. WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS,	<i>Bay City,</i>	" 1917
HON. HARRY C. BULKLEY,	<i>Detroit,</i>	" 1917
HON. BENJAMIN S. HANCHETT,	<i>Grand Rapids,</i>	" 1919
HON. LUCIUS L. HUBBARD,	<i>Houghton,</i>	" 1919

HON. LUTHER L. WRIGHT, *Lansing,*
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SHIRLEY W. SMITH,
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

Regents' Committee for the Homoeopathic Department
REGENTS HANCHETT AND LELAND.

Other Officers

SHIRLEY W. SMITH, A.M.,	<i>Secretary of University</i>
GEORGE S. BAKER, LL.B.,	<i>Treasurer of University</i>
WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D.,	<i>Dean of Department</i>
WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D.,	<i>Secretary of Faculty</i>
CLAUDE A. BURRETT, Ph.B., M.D.,	<i>Registrar of Department</i>

1911

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FACULTY

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WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Dean of Department and Medical Director of Hospital.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Secretary of Faculty.

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DEAN T. SMITH, B.S., M.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

DEAN W. MYERS, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otol-ogy, Rhinology, and Laryngology.

CLAUDE A. BURRETT, PH.B., M.D., Junior Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Electro-Therapeutics and Dermatology, Registrar.

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M.D., PH.D., LL.D., Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry.

WARREN P. LOMBARD, A.B., M.D., Professor of Physiology.

FREDERICK G. NOVY, Sc.D., M.D., Professor of Bacteriology.

G. CARL HUBER, M.D., Professor of Histology and Embry-ology.

ALDRED S. WARTHIN, PH.D., M.D., Professor of Pathology.

MOSES GOMBERG, Sc.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry.

S. L. BIGELOW, PH.D., Professor of General and Physical Chemistry.

GEORGE L. STREETER, A.M., M.D., Professor of Anatomy,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

OSCAR LONG, M.D., Lecturer on Mental Diseases.

HARRY N. COLE, A.B., B.S., Instructor in Analytical Chemistry.

RALPH R. MELLON, B.S., M.D., Instructor in Physical Diagnosis, Toxicology and Director of Pathogenetic Laboratory.

*ROY O. KNAPP, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Internal Medicine.

†ALBERT E. HINSDALE, A.B., M.D., Assistant to Professor of Internal Medicine.

*ANSEL B. SMITH, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics.

†HOWARD B. KINYON, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics.

CORWIN S. CLARKE, M.D., Assistant to Professor of Surgery.

*RALPH W. RIDGE, M.D., Assistant to Professor O. O. L. and R.

†WILLIAM L. RHONEHOUSE, M.D., Assistant to Professor of O. O. L. and R.

EDWARD P. CASE, Hospital Interne.

LEO F. SECRIST, M.D., Hospital Interne.

RUSSELL E. ATCHISON, M.D., Superintendent of Hospital.

GENEVIEVE READ, Principal of Training School for Nurses.

LILLIAN TAFT, Dietitian.

*Resigned.

†Appointed to fill vacancy.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

INTRODUCTORY

It is the custom of educational institutions to issue announcements setting forth their advantages, privileges and courses of study; also to report upon what they have accomplished towards fulfilling their ideals.

This thirty-seventh annual bulletin is presented in accordance with such custom. A perusal of its pages, it is believed, will justify the placing of emphasis upon the following as distinctive features:

I. It is one of seven departments of a University with the broadening influence derived from contact with students coming from every section of the country and from foreign countries, pursuing different lines of study. Each one derives an unconscious benefit from residence in such a diversified student community.

II. The teaching in medicine is based upon the theory that the homœopathic principle is a guide to an adequate and safe therapeutics.

III. The teaching in the surgical branches follows the rule that the properly selected and differentiated remedy is an accompaniment of the operation and facilitates the recovery of surgical invalids as well as of those ill from other causes.

IV. The scientific preliminary instruction is thorough and comprehensive and given in the best equipped laboratories.

V. The college has a fine hospital accommodating

over one hundred clinical cases entirely under control of the faculty and exclusively for teaching purposes. Clinical and bed-side teaching is the main feature in the subject of internal medicine in all its branches; surgery in all its wide field, and diagnosis aided by all modern appliances.

VI. Clinical cases are sent to the hospital from every county in Michigan and from many adjoining states, affording a wide range and variety of material.

VII. Cases are assigned students for daily treatment and such other services as may be required. The senior students also administer anæsthetics and assist at all operations.

VIII. The library of the college is the largest collection of medical books possessed by any Homœopathic institution in the world, and has a fund sufficient for additions and maintenance.

IX. An optional fifth year is offered those who wish to devote more time to special branches or to qualify in particular professional work.

X. The standard of qualification for admission is a guarantee that the quality of students is of the University standard.

XI. Fees and expenses are lower than in larger cities, making this pre-eminently a desirable school for the industrious, economical student.

XII. Public entertainments for the benefit of the University community are of high quality, the best platform and musical talent in the world coming to Ann Arbor.

THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Michigan is the largest State University in the United States. Last year its student body numbered 5,381 persons, representing every state in the Union and almost every foreign country.

The University is a part of the public educational system of Michigan. In accordance with the law, the aim is to complete and crown the work begun in the public schools, by furnishing ample facilities for liberal education in literature, science, and the arts, and for thorough professional study of medicine, engineering, pharmacy, law, dentistry, forestry, etc.

Through the aid that has been received from the United States and from the State it is enabled to offer privileges, with only moderate charges, to all persons of either sex, who are qualified for admission. While Michigan has endowed the University primarily for the higher education of her own sons and daughters, she also opens the doors of the institution to all students, wherever their homes. It is in this broad, generous, and hospitable spirit that the University has been founded, and that it endeavors to do its work.

To a student selecting a place for the study of medicine, the advantage of residence in a university city must be apparent. Contact with university life and association with students in other lines of thought are in themselves educational. Acquaintances and friendships are formed which will prove of lifetime value and pleasure. Through friends made in college, many a young doctor has been lead to a favorable location for the practice of his profession. Naturally, most of the associates and friends of the physician's life will be outside his own profession. The culture acquired by a four years' residence in the University atmosphere will widen the influence and usefulness of the physician who takes his degree from this Homœopathic Department.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Matriculation.—Every student before entering any department of the University is required to pay a matriculation fee. This fee, which for a citizen of Michigan is

ten dollars, and for a person who comes from any other state or country *twenty-five dollars*, is paid but once and entitles the student to the privileges of permanent membership in the University.

Annual Fee.—In addition to the matriculation fee, every student has to pay an annual fee, which for Michigan students is *forty-five dollars*; for all others, *fifty-five dollars*.

No student is recommended for graduation until he has paid all fees, including the graduation fee.

Diploma Fee.—A fee of *ten dollars* is charged for diploma or graduation.

Besides these regular fees, fees are charged for the various laboratories, but are not payable until the student enters upon his laboratory courses, each course being paid for as taken.

Laboratory Expenses.—In the laboratories, the fees for which are given in the following table, the student pays for the material used. The expense varies somewhat with the care and economy practiced:—

LABORATORY FEES

Anatomy	\$21.00
Chemistry	15.00
Bacteriology	15.00
Physiological Chemistry	15.00
Histology	10.00
Pathology	10.00
Physiology	5.00
Library and Hospital Laboratory.....	2.00

In addition to the foregoing, each member of the class in osteology makes a deposit of five dollars with the anatomical laboratory for material which he can take to his room for individual study. The fee is refunded when the course is over, provided the material is returned.

Summary.—The total amount of fees paid the University during the whole four years' course for matriculation, material used, incidental expenses and diploma, is,

for Michigan students, about \$290, and, for others, about \$345, varying but a little with the student's actual laboratory expenses.

The matriculation fee and the annual fee must be paid in advance. No portion of the fees can be refunded to students who leave the University during the academic year except by order of the Board of Regents.

Other Expenses.—Students obtain board and lodging in private families for from three to six dollars a week. Clubs are also formed, in which the cost of board is from two dollars to three dollars and a half a week. Room rent varies from a dollar to two dollars and a half a week for each student. There are no dormitories and no commons connected with the University. The University does not undertake to furnish manual labor to students; yet many find opportunity in the city for remunerative work, the Students' Christian Association being very helpful in this direction. Students on arriving in Ann Arbor can obtain information in regard to rooms and board by calling at the Department office.

Further Particulars.—Students arriving in Ann Arbor, and desiring further information, should apply at the office of the Dean or Registrar. These offices will be open daily during the latter part of September, and someone who can give information will be in attendance. An inquiry addressed to either the Dean or Registrar of the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan will receive prompt and cordial attention.

REGISTRATION

All matriculates who have the intention of practicing medicine in the State of Michigan must present their high school or academic credentials to the Michigan State Board of Medical Examiners. This can be done through the agency of the Faculty of the Department. The minimum legal requirements for admission to a medical school in this state are defined by law.

Before admission to registration every applicant is required to secure the Treasurer's receipt for the payment of the matriculation fee and the annual fee.

He will call first upon the Registrar, fill out an identification blank which he will then present to the General Secretary of the University for record. He then passes to the office of the Treasurer, pays his fees and receives a receipt to be returned to the Registrar.

The applicant is advised to call in person upon the Dean of the Faculty as soon as convenient after arrival in Ann Arbor.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

Every applicant for admission to the Homœopathic Department must be at least seventeen years of age, and present satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

Women are admitted, as to all other departments of the University, on the same condition as men.

Until the opening of the University in 1912, the grade for admission will be a diploma from an accredited high school, as fixed by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine.

Concerning the requirements after that date, reference is made to other pages of this announcement.

Boards for the regulation of the practice of medicine, acting under the laws of the various states, control the entrance to medical colleges and issue licenses to practice.

As the laws and rulings of boards in the several states are somewhat different, the student is advised, by all means, to be sure he is eligible to become a medical student in the state in which he lives or in which he desires to locate. Before coming to college he should correspond with the Secretary of his State Board having the matter in charge, and receive from him a medical student's certificate for his state. However, if he is not a resident of and wishes to qualify in Michigan, he should note care-

fully the rules and requirements of this State as set forth under "The Requirements for Michigan Students."

A considerable number of students coming from other states have qualified with the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine, and taken their examination for admission to practice before that board.

Reciprocity.—There is an agreement, called interstate reciprocity, among a large number of states, whereby a physician, who is licensed upon examination in one state, may be licensed in another to which he may change his residence, without further examination.

Michigan now has reciprocal agreements with the following states:

Under Qualification No. I—

Arkansas
District of Columbia
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana (one year practice)
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Minnesota (one year practice)
Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Ohio
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia (two years' practice)
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Under Qualification No. II—

Arkansas
Georgia
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
Ohio
Tennessee
Utah
Vermont
West Virginia
Wisconsin

The "Qualifications" for reciprocity are defined by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine as follows:

QUALIFICATION No. I. "That a certificate of registration showing that an examination has been made by the proper board of any state, on which an average grade of not less than 75 per cent. was awarded, the holder thereof having been at the time of said examination the legal possessor of a diploma from a medical college in good standing in the state where reciprocal registration is sought, may be accepted in lieu of an examination as evidence of qualification. Provided, That in case the scope of the said examination was less than that prescribed by the state in which registration is sought, the applicant may be required to submit to a supplemental examination by the board thereof in such subjects as have not been covered."

QUALIFICATION No. II. "That a certificate of registration, or license issued by the proper board of any state, may be accepted as evidence of qualification for reciprocal registration in any other state, provided the holder of such certificate had been engaged in the reputable practice of medicine in such state at least one year, and also provided that the holder thereof was, at the time of such registration, the legal possessor of a diploma issued by a medical college in good standing in the state in which reciprocal registration is sought, and that the date of such diploma was prior to the legal requirement of the examination test in such state."

REQUIREMENTS FOR MICHIGAN STUDENTS

Residents of the State of Michigan, or those contemplating registering under the Michigan laws, will observe the following, which is taken largely from the regulations of the State Board of Registration:

As given in the table below and upon the blank application sheet hereto attached, a *Count* is the measure of work completed successfully in a secondary or high school or other school of equal grade and rank, pursued an entire year of 36 weeks, in one weekly recitation period. It will be observed that at least *Sixty Counts* are required in all and that as many as 35 of these Counts must be from the group marked "Required Group"; the remaining

RECOMMENDATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE HOMOEOPATHIC DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

This certifies that
(name of candidate)

graduated from
(name of school)

on the day of 19..

is of good moral character and earned the counts written in the accompanying blank.

(For method of reckoning "counts" see Announcement, page 16)

Name and office of person filling out certificate

DETAIL OF ACADEMIC (SECONDARY) WORK AND EXAMINATION

TOTAL OF 60 COUNTS

REQUIRED GROUP—MINIMUM 35 COUNTS

REQUIRED STUDIES	CREDITS ACCEPTED		CREDITS
	Minimum Counts	Maximum Counts	
English	10	20	.....
Mathematics	10	20	.....
Latin	10	20	.....
Physics	5	5	.....
Total Required	35	65	.....

ELECTIVE GROUP—MAXIMUM 25 COUNTS

ELECTIVE STUDIES			
Greek	8	10	.....
French	8	10	.....
German	8	10	.....
Spanish	8	10	.....
History	4	16	.....
Chemistry	5	5	.....
Botany	4	5	.....
Zoology	4	5	.....
Biology	4	5	.....
Physiology and Hygiene	2	5	.....
English Literature	4	5	.....
Physical Geography	2	5	.....
Trigonometry	2	2	.....
Drawing	2	2	.....
Total Elective	25		.....

As used in this table, a Count is the measure of the work successfully completed in a secondary or high school pursued an entire school year of 36 weeks in one weekly recitation period of not less than forty-five minutes.

25 Counts may be selected from the "Elective Group." The required subjects and minimum counts therein are English, 10 Counts; Mathematics, 10 Counts; Latin, 10 Counts; Physics, 5 Counts. The student may make up all his 60 Counts from these subjects according to the scale given in the following detail. It does not often occur, however, that this is done; the Elective Group is freely drawn upon in completing the 60 Counts.

A student who is not able to present the full number of Counts may be admitted upon conditions and make them up either in the University or Ann Arbor High School. The City High School affords excellent opportunity for those who are deficient in entrance requirements.

DETAIL OF ACADEMIC (SECONDARY) WORK.

Furnished by the Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine.

Total number of Counts, 60.

REQUIRED GROUP. MINIMUM 35 COUNTS.

Required Studies—	Credits Accepted	
	Minimum Counts	Maximum Counts
English	10	20
Mathematics	10	20
Latin	10	20
Physics	5	5
Totals	35	65

ELECTIVE GROUP. MAXIMUM 25 COUNTS.

Elective Studies—

Greek	8	10
French	8	10
German	8	10
Spanish	8	10
History	4	16
Chemistry	5	5
Botany	4	5
Zoology	4	5

Sometimes Botany and Zoology are studied as Biology; when so studied they can not be reckoned as additional counts.

Physiology and Hygiene.....	2.	5
English Literature.....	4	5
Trigonometry	2	2
Physical Geography	2	5
Drawing	2	2
		—
Total Elective	25	

English Literature of the Elective Group may not be counted unless a year has been given to that subject in addition to the required 10 Counts in English, and Trigonometry may not be counted unless it is in addition to the required 10 Counts in Mathematics. Civics is not accepted as a subject, but may be counted as a part of American History.

The applicant can have the blank enclosed filled out by his high school principal or a school officer authorized to act in his capacity, or he can send to the Department or Secretary of the State Board for the regular official form furnished by the State for the purpose.

In either case he should send his name to the College for preliminary enrollment.

NOTE—An applicant for endorsement of Preliminary Education presenting a recognized literary diploma or certificate or entrance to medical schools of a minimum standard of not less than fifty-five counts, in accordance with the Minimum Standard of Preliminary Education adopted by the Board, may be conditioned in five counts, and must remove such conditions before the Michigan Board of Preliminary Examiners, or other recognized authority (course and examination in an authorized literary college or attendance and examination in a recognized secondary or high school), before beginning the second course in a recognized medical school counting toward the degree, otherwise the applicant will be held as not having complied with the requirements of the Board relative to its standard of Preliminary Education; Provided, That if, at the time of seeking endorsement, the applicant, in addition to the forty-five counts required in the recognized diploma or certificate as a qualification for conditions, presents a recognized supplemental certificate of course and examination in necessary studies not covered in the diploma presented or the certificate, of a date prior to registration, or matriculation in a medical school, such supplemental certificate may be made a part of and included in the original diploma or certificate upon which an endorsement is sought in accordance with the method of standard adopted by the Board.

Recognized Credentials.—The following credentials are recognized as fulfilling the requirements of the Medical Act for entrance, provided such credentials are in harmony and equal at least to the minimum standard of preliminary education as determined by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine.

(a) A diploma from a recognized and reputable literary college having a classical course granting the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent degree.

(b) A diploma from a recognized and reputable high school, normal school or academy, having a classical course, issued after four years of study of at least eight months in each separate year.

(c) A teacher's permanent or life certificate granted upon examination by the State Board of Education.

(d) A medical student's certificate issued upon examination by any recognized State Board of Medical Examiners.

(e) A student's certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class of a recognized literary or scientific college.

(f) A certificate issued by the Board of Preliminary Examiners in Michigan of having passed the Board's Minimum Standard of Preliminary Education.

One full year's course in a recognized literary college is accepted by the State Board as a qualification for endorsement of preliminary education, provided the credits received in such college cover the required subjects, viz., English, Mathematics, Latin and Physics.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Persons who have studied medicine elsewhere may be admitted to advanced standing upon evidence of proficiency in the studies which have been pursued already by the class to which they seek admission.

The rank of the college from which the credentials are presented will be taken into consideration as well as the letters of honorable dismissal. The rule has been adopted that a student can not be received who has conditions standing against him in the college from which he comes

unless such conditions are in branches not included in the curriculum of this college, and then only as a special privilege.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN

The course of instruction for women is in all respects equal to that for men. It is found that both sexes may attend, with propriety, lectures, clinics, laboratories and various other class exercises. When subjects are to be presented that may be considered more properly by separating the sexes, such separation is made.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES

The following schedules show quite accurately the arrangement of studies for the four years. The lectures, recitations, quizzes and anatomical courses are mostly given in the forenoon. The clinics at the Hospital, excepting the clinics in Internal Medicine, are usually afternoon courses. The laboratory work, excepting that in Anatomy, is also done in the afternoons.

For the laboratory courses, the students are divided into sections and work in periods. The sections and periods are so arranged that each student can be occupied usually in some laboratory and, in the allotted time, accomplish his work. It should be understood, however, that the detail of special work must be regulated by the exigencies of the time and occasion, as conditions vary. Sometimes the laboratories do not accommodate all who wish to enter in a particular subject at the same time, and it sometime occurs that an individual student is obliged to await his turn.

Unless a student becomes irregular by being conditioned, the laboratories are completed during the freshman and sophomore years, excepting those in Physiological Chemistry, Clinical Microscopy and Experimental Pathogenesis.

Those who receive conditions can, by remaining at the University during a part of the summer vacation, remove them in the Summer School, which is largely for the accommodation of conditioned and irregular students.

CLASS SCHEDULES

Freshmen—First Semester

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
A. M. 8 to 10	Gross Human Anatomy and Dissections.				
P. M. 1 to 5	Embriology, Histogenesis, Organology, Anatomy of Special Sense Organs and Nervous System.				

Freshmen—Second Semester

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Anatomy	9-11	8-11	8-11	8-11	9-11
General Chemistry	9	.....	.....	.....	8-9
Physiology	11-12	11-12	11-12	11-12	11-12
General Chemistry Laboratory	2-4	.....	2-4	.....	.....
Qualitative Chemistry Lab'tory	.....	1-4	.....	1-4	.....
Bacteriology	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5

Chemistry to be taken by those who have not had it. Lost hours in Anatomy to be made up in the afternoon by arrangement with Prof. Streeter.

Bacteriology to be taken by those who have completed organic chemistry.

Sophomores—First Semester
LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
General Chemistry.....	8	8	.....	8	8
Physiology.....	9	9	9	9	9
Pathology.....	10	10	10	10	11
Principles of Surgery.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Physical Diagnosis.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Materia Medica.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Qualitative Chemistry.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....

LABORATORY COURSES

General Chemistry.....	1-4:30	.....	.....	.....	1-4:30
Qualitative Chemistry.....	.....	1-4:30	.....	1-4:30	.....

Sophomores—Second Semester

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Organic Chemistry.....	8	8	.....	8	8
Pathology.....	9	9	9	9	.....
Physiological Materia Medica.....	.....	10	10	.....	10
Physical Diagnosis.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....
Materia Medica.....	10	.....	.....	11	9
Infectious Diseases.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pathology Laboratory.....	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5

Pathology Laboratory Course to be given the last half of the semester.

Condition Examinations

Examinations for the removal of conditions for Seniors and Juniors will be held not later than one month from the opening of each semester.

Examinations for the removal of conditions for Sophomores and Freshmen will be held during the first week of the session and immediately after the Christmas and Spring vacations.

Juniors—First Semester

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Clinical Laboratory.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
Theory and Practice.....				10		
Surgery.....		11			10	
Materia Medica.....	10			11	9	
Gynecology.....	11				11	
Diseases of Nervous System.....			9			
Diagnosis.....				9		
Rhinology.....					1	
Genito-Urinary.....	9					
Dermatology.....				1		

CLINICS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Gynecology.....	1-4		1-4			
Surgery.....		9-11			1-4	
Theory and Practice.....			10-12			
Nervous Diseases.....			9-10			
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat..		2-4		2-4		
Genito-Urinary, Derma- tology, and Electro- Therapeutics.....		4-6				9-12

Juniors—Second Semester
LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Clinical Laboratory.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
Surgery		11	.....	.....	10	.....
Materia Medica.....	10	.....	.....	11	9	.....
Obstetrics.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Diseases of the Nervous System			9	.....	.....	.....
Diagnosis				9	.....	.....
Oto-Laryngology.....		9	.....		1	.....
Dermatology	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infectious Diseases.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Electro-Therapeutics			1	.....	.....	.....

CLINICS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Theory and Practice.....	.....	.....	10-12	10-11	.....	.....
Nervous Diseases.....	.....	.....	9-12	.....	.....	.....
Gynecology.....	2-4	.....	2-4	.....	.....	.....
Surgery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1-4	.....
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	.....	2-4	.....	2-4	.....	.....
Genito-Urinary and Dermatology.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9-12
Surgical Demonstrations.....	.....	Time to be arranged.				

Schedule of Examinations

Examinations for Juniors and Seniors will be held during the last week of each semester or at the close of a course.

Examinations for Sophomores and Freshmen will be held at the close of each course.

Seniors—First Semester

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Hospital Service.....	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5
Theory and Practice.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Materia Medica.....	10	.....	.....	11	9	.....
Surgery .....	.....	11	.....	.....	10	.....
Gynecology.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Ophthalmology	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oto-Laryngology.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Nervous Diseases.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....

CLINICS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Internal Medicine.....	.....	.....	10-12	.....	.....	.....
Surgery .....	.....	9-11	.....	.....	1-4	.....
Gynecology	1-4	.....	1-4	.....	.....	.....
Nervous Diseases .....	.....	.....	9-10	.....	.....	.....
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat..	.....	2-4	.....	2-4	.....	.....
Genito-Urinary, Derma- tology and Electro- Therapeutics.....	.....	4-6	.....	.....	.....	9-12

Seniors—Second Semester
LECTURES AND RECITATIONS

SUBJECTS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Hospital Service.....	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5	8-9 4-5
Theory and Practice.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Jurisprudence.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Materia Medica.....	10	.....	.....	11	9	.....
Surgery.....	.....	11	.....	.....	10	.....
Obstetrics.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Nervous Diseases.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Ophthalmology.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oto-Laryngology.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Electro-Therapeutics.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Internal Medicine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLINICS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Theory and Practice.....	.....	.....	10-12	.....	.....	.....
Surgery.....	.....	9-11	.....	.....	1-4	.....
Gynecology.....	1-4	.....	1-4	.....	.....	.....
Nervous Diseases.....	.....	.....	9-10	.....	.....	.....
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.....	.....	2-4	.....	2-4	.....	.....
Genito-Urinary and Dermatology.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9-12

NOTE—It should be borne in mind that the foregoing schedules are for the past year and are presented more as a general than specific guide for the year to come. Each year brings with it necessities for changing hours, but there will be no essential changes in the plan as a whole.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION IN 1912

For the University year, opening October 3, 1911, the requirements for admission to the Department will be as heretofore and as outlined upon pages 14-16. Next year, 1912, in addition to the high school course, the admission requirements will be advanced to include one year of work in a literary college or scientific institution of equal rank.

High School Graduates contemplating entering in 1912, or thereafter, who prefer to take the preparation in an institution other than this University, should direct their studies so that the year includes full work in each, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. A reading knowledge of German or French is, of course, very desirable. The following scheme will serve as a guide:

- I. Chemistry: General, Qualitative and Organic.
The first two must be and the third should be, if possible, with thorough laboratory drill.
- II. College Physics.
- III. General Biology, including both Zoology and Botany.
- IV. Rhetoric and English Composition.
- V. German or French, preferably German.

In all laboratory courses, a well-kept note book is required.

While Chemistry, Physics and Biology are required and the languages recommended in the order given, students may, especially if already proficient in a part of the list, select some subjects not mentioned. It is advised that those who take the year of college preparatory studies outside the University, correspond with the Dean of the Department, who will be pleased to make suggestions that may be of value.

Students Who Have Pursued College Studies One or More Years, or Who Hold a College Degree, should submit an outline of such work if they wish to know in advance as to their acceptance.

While the strict rule for admission without conditions will require that 30 hours of University credits be presented, one may enter upon condition if he have as many as 24 hours to his credit.

All conditions of entrance should be removed within twelve months from the time of matriculation, in order to obtain advancement in full standing to the next year's class.

The University Summer Session.—Attention is called, again, to opportunities offered by the University Summer Session for pursuing regular or special studies. Hundreds of students take advantage of the courses that are given during the first eight weeks of the summer vacation. Students will receive credit for work done in courses of University grade upon passing satisfactory examinations, the same as for other courses, at the close of the session. The maximum amount of credit given in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts for work done in any one Summer Session is eight hours. See pages —————.

COMBINED LITERARY AND MEDICAL COURSE

A.B and M.D.—Students desiring to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and of Doctor of Medicine in the Homœopathic Department may, by enrolling on the combined Literary and Medical Course, shorten from eight years to seven the time required to earn the two degrees. This privilege is open only to students who during their first three years have maintained a uniform record of good scholarship. The work is under the direction of a Committee of five members representing the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and the Homœopathic Department. With the consent of the Committee in charge, a candidate for the degree of

Bachelor of Arts, who has been a student in the Department of Literature Science, and the Arts for at least one year, and has 90 or more hours to his credit, of which at least 30 hours have been earned in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts of this University, may enroll upon the combined course; that is, while continuing his registration in this Department he may also register in the Homœopathic Department, provided the work he has already completed includes a sufficient number of the courses enumerated below to enable him to complete within one year the specific requirements described in the following paragraph:

Students desiring to enter upon the combined Literary and Medical Course must, in May of the year of residence preceding the double registration, file with the Registrar of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts a formal application made out upon a proper blank to be obtained from that office.

When the student so registered in the two Departments has completed the first year of the Course in Medicine, and not less than 90 hours in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, he will be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, provided his work has included the following courses:

Rhetoric, 6 hours, including Courses 1 and 2. Consult General Calendar.

French and German, 16 hours of either one, and 8 hours of the other.

English, 6 hours.

Psychology, 6 hours.

Physics, 10 hours, including 2 hours of laboratory work.

Chemistry, general and organic, 8 hours for students presenting Chemistry for entrance, otherwise 12 hours.

Physical Chemistry, 4 hours.

Biology, 8 hours.

Zoology, 6 hours.

Total, 78 or 82 hours.

Suggested electives: Latin or Elementary Greek, 8 hours; History, or Political Economy, or Philosophy, 8 hours; Qualitative Analysis, 4 hours; Organic Chemistry, 5 hours.

B.S. and M.D.—Students who so desire may obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine in six years by complying with the requirements above set forth, except that the credit required from the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts shall be 60 hours, instead of 90, and shall include the following courses:

Rhetoric, 6 hours, including Courses 1 and 2. See General Calendar.

French or German, 16 hours.

Physics, 8 hours.

Chemistry, general and organic, 8 hours for students presenting Chemistry for entrance, otherwise 12 hours.

Biology, 8 hours.

Total, 46 or 50 hours.

Electives are suggested from the courses before mentioned.

In order to meet exceptional cases, the Committee shall have power to adjust the foregoing requirements by allowing substantial equivalents.

Those who entertain taking either the six-year combined or seven-year combined course will do well to send for special announcement of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, or for the general University bulletin. Either or both bulletins may be secured through the office of this Department.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS

It is the purpose of the Faculty that the work of the Department be characterized by completeness and thoroughness.

The aim is to fit students for the practice of medicine and surgery in any part of the country. As one means of accomplishing this desired result the examinations are made comprehensive and searching, but perfectly fair.

Professors and instructors are left to their discretion in their separate subjects as to what are the best forms and methods of examining and quizzing. Usually at the close of each semester, and always at the close of the University year, examinations are given upon the work that has been covered in the recitations, lectures, and clinics. Upon these examinations students are graded, and those found to fall below the desired standard are required, either to be re-examined, or to review and then be examined, as their rating and class work seem to require. This system applies particularly to the senior and junior classes.

Students "conditioned" in laboratory courses or in courses connected with laboratory instruction can not be re-examined in the same subject until the close of the next course.

Opportunity is also afforded sophomores and freshmen for the removal of conditions during the first week of the session and immediately after the Christmas and Spring vacations.

Students reported "*not passed*" are required to take the course over before applying for another examination. No student can be admitted in full standing to the senior class who has not passed all his work of the freshman and sophomore years.

The Registrar, from the reports sent him, keeps an account of the standings of each student. These reports and grades become a part of the permanent record of the Faculty.

Parents and Guardians who, at any time, may wish to know the class standings of their sons, daughters or wards will receive, upon application, an official report.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine a student must be twenty-one years of age and possess a good moral character. He must have complied with the requirements for admission according to law and passed satisfactory examinations on all required studies included in the full course of instruction. He must have been engaged in the study of medicine for the period of four years, the last in this college. His graduation as well as all his other University fees must have been paid as required by the University Treasurer.

METHODS OF STUDY

Laboratories.—One of the chief advantages offered by this college is the teaching of the fundamentals of medical science by specialists. Another one is that it is equipped, only as a university department can be, with such apartments and appliances as are used by experts.

It is generally acknowledged that the laboratory courses, demanding 1,700 hours of actual undergraduate work, give this college high standing in the professional world.

The Practical Chairs.—After the student has laid, in the laboratories and connected lecture rooms, the foundation for his study of applied medicine and surgery, with the beginning of his junior year he takes up the practical arts of the medical profession; although during both his freshman and sophomore years he receives instruction in the elements of materia medica, diagnosis and surgery. He passes from the laboratories to the hospital, at which place he is in almost constant contact at the bedside or in the clinic with the actual conditions that will confront him in his practice of medicine.

AN ELECTIVE FIFTH YEAR

Provision is made to accommodate those students who desire more work than is provided in the ordinary college curriculum. There is a growing tendency in medical colleges to increase the time of study. This additional optional year was offered in anticipation of the time when the required course will include five, instead of four years.

It was somewhat of a surprise when the time for registration came at the opening of this course to learn that several students, appreciating the opportunity, desired to register for five years.

The following recommendation of the Faculty, that was made to the Board of Regents, outlines the intent in offering the courses for the additional time :

“To encourage more advanced study than is required by law or provided for in the ordinary four years’ course, a fifth year of optional work is offered. Until further notice is given, it will be entirely optional with the student whether he elects to study an additional year ; however, if his pecuniary means permit and he has the desire for more complete equipment by pursuing special lines of laboratory, medical or surgical study, he is advised to elect a five years’ course.”

If the student wishes to qualify himself in Chemistry, or Biology, he can elect, during his freshman year, to take some of the several courses in these branches that are always available in the University. If he desires to put all his time upon medical and surgical subjects, he must elect two branches in which he will specialize, one major and one minor. In these studies he will be directed by the professors in charge of the subjects in which he decides to study, who will form a committee to supervise his work. He may be appointed an assistant to one of the clinical departments. He will also be required to do systematic reading, to be quizzed from time to time and

to write a thesis in the branch which he selects as his major. He will be required during the fifth year to do at least as much work as amounts to thirty hours' credits.

LABORATORIES IN DETAIL

The laboratories are so extensive and numerous that it will not be out of place, perhaps, to devote considerable space to their description.

ANATOMY

The laboratory of Anatomy is situated on the third floor of the new laboratory building, and contains four well-lighted and well-ventilated dissecting rooms. Two rooms, which are smaller, are for special work. There is also a study room for the convenience of students, and a large room is set apart for the study of the anatomy of the central nervous system.

The anatomical law of the State furnishes, without embarrassment, an ample supply of material for the purpose of studying practical anatomy. During his course, each student is obliged to dissect thoroughly and carefully, under the supervision of competent demonstrators, every part of the body.

The following is the outline of work in Anatomy:

- A. Anatomy of Arm and Leg. Laboratory and reading. Four hours. Daily for eight weeks, 8 to 12 A. M. Freshman year.
- B. Anatomy of the Abdominal and Pelvic Viscera. Laboratory and reading. Four hours, daily, for eight weeks, 8 to 12 A. M. Freshman year.
- C. Anatomy of Head, Neck and Thorax. Laboratory and reading. Four hours. Daily for eight weeks, 8 to 12 A. M. Freshman year.
- D. Regional Anatomy. Freshman year.
- E. Conferences in Anatomy. Recitations and demonstrations. Supplementary to Courses A, B, and C. One hour. Mon., Wed., and Fri.

F. Original Investigation in Problems of Vertebrate Morphology. Laboratory and reading. Hours to be arranged.

Course F is not required but may be elected by five-year students or those taking the Combined Course for B.S. and M.D.

Surgical Operations Upon the Cadaver.—The Professor of Surgery supervises a course, which is either given by himself or his assistant, in Operative Surgery, using cadavers upon which the actual operations are performed by the students. All students who have completed the requirements for descriptive and practical Anatomy are required to take this work as a part of their practical Surgery.

HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

The work in Human Histology and Embryology is conducted in the laboratory of Histology and Embryology in the Laboratory Building.

COURSES

- A. Human Embryology, Histogenesis, General Histology, Organology (including organology of the central nervous system and special sense organs). Lectures, recitations, demonstrations and laboratory work. Daily for first semester and to first week in March, 1 to 5 P. M.
- B. Methods and Laboratory Technique in Histology and Embryology. Hours arranged with Instructor. Given each semester.
- C. Embryology and Microscopical Anatomy of the Central Nervous System and Special Sense Organs of Man. Laboratory work and reading.

For those desiring advanced work in these subjects the following courses are available:

- D. Research Work in Vertebrate Histology and Embryology. Hours to be arranged with Instructor.

PHYSIOLOGY

The work in Physiology is conducted in the Physiological Laboratory.

Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, informal discussions, and laboratory work. In the laboratory the student learns to use the apparatus and methods employed

in ordinary physiological experiments, and personally observes the principal facts of physiology. Advanced students are given an opportunity to begin research work.

The laboratory work of Course C is given in three sections, and may be elected the first half, or second half of the first semester, or the first half of the second semester. This course is open only to students who have taken Course A, or have had equivalent work.

OUTLINE OF COURSES

- A. Lectures and Recitations, Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., 9 A. M. Second semester freshman year.
- B. Lectures and Recitations, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat., at 8 A. M. Continuation of Course A. First semester sophomore year.
- C. Laboratory Work. Sophomore year. Three hours daily for eight weeks.

For those who have taken Courses A, B, and C, there is open an optional course in Research Work. Recommended to students taking courses requiring more than four years.

CHEMISTRY

There is a new separate, large building devoted entirely to Chemistry. In this building all the instruction in Chemistry is given, except the course in Physiological Chemistry, which has been referred to in another connection. Among other provisions, the laboratories are arranged for classes in general, analytical, organic and physical chemistry. The School of Pharmacy is also located in this building. In each subject the student advances by progressive courses under the direction of an instructor. If one desires to specialize in any branch of chemistry there is furnished opportunity for independent investigation.

The laboratory for General Chemistry is separately organized. Courses in elementary inorganic Chemistry, as well as Physical Chemistry and the advanced branches of the sciences, are offered; research work, both in Inorganic and in Organic General Chemistry, is also arranged

for in a separate room. Modern apparatus is on hand for all the varieties of work that are liable to be undertaken.

The laboratories of Analytical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Chemical Technology are carried on together. There are separate work-rooms for qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis and for optical work. The building contains several lecture rooms, recitation rooms and a museum with collections for instruction in all branches of chemical science.

The chemical laboratories are open throughout the college year to all students of the University, and are regularly used by all departments except the Department of Law. They are also open to any person who wishes to pursue special studies therein, providing he complies with the conditions for admission to that department of the University to which the desired special studies properly belong.

Four hundred students are engaged in these laboratories at the same time, each at a table provided for one worker. During the year from 600 to 800 students complete from one to four courses of study each in the various branches of Chemistry.

The chemical library contains complete sets of all the most important chemical journals of the present and former times, as well as the standard manuals, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. It provides thoroughly for all kinds of chemical work.

- (a) General Inorganic Chemistry. Four hours. Lectures. New Chemical Building. First semester.
- (b) General Inorganic Chemistry. Two laboratory periods of two hours each a week. New Chemical Building. First semester.
- (c) Qualitative Analysis. Two hours. Lectures. New Chemical Building. First semester.
- (d) Qualitative Analysis. Laboratory work. Two periods of two hours each a week. New Chemical Building. First semester.
- (e) Organic Chemistry. Lectures. Four hours. New Chemical Building. Second semester.

BACTERIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY AND HYGIENE

- A. Practical Bacteriology. Laboratory work. Daily for nine weeks, beginning with the first and tenth week of each semester. Three hours. Freshmen.
- B. General Bacteriology. Lectures. Mon., Tues., Wed., 1 P. M. First semester. Freshmen.
- C. Physiological Chemistry. Laboratory work. Daily for nine weeks. Beginning with the first and tenth week of each semester. Three hours. Sophomores.
- D. Physiological Chemistry. Lectures. Mon., Wed., and Fri., 10 A. M. First semester. Sophomores.
- E. General Hygiene. Mon., Wed., and Fri., 10 A. M. Second semester. Sophomores.

Special and advanced courses are given in these various subjects, as Food analysis, Research work, Special methods in Bacteriology, The Study of Protozoa, etc., which are very important to those desiring to specialize, in any or all branches.

PATHOLOGY

- Course A. General Pathology. Lectures, recitations, demonstrations, and seminary work. Two hours in first semester and four hours weekly in second semester of the sophomore year. Recitations based upon Ziegler's General Pathology.
- Course B. Laboratory Course in General Pathology.

The junior class is divided into sections, each one of which spends half a semester in the pathological laboratory, working each afternoon. In this course the histology of morbid processes in fresh and hardened, stained and unstained specimens is studied, and the student is required to demonstrate his knowledge of the same by drawings and written descriptions of the specimens. The course follows the general plan of Ziegler's text-book, beginning with disturbances of circulation, and extending through retrograde changes, inflammation, tumors, specific infections, and the more important diseases of special organs. The specimens, about one hundred and seventy-five in number, are given to the students

as unknowns, and with the aid of the teachers are worked out to a diagnosis, the training of the student to the scientific habits of observation and investigation being considered of prime importance. Material, reagents, microscopes, etc., are furnished by the laboratory.

Autopsies.—Clinical autopsies are held before the classes and the causes of death, if demonstrable, pointed out. No regular time can be set for this work, but a larger number of cases come under observation each year. A special room has been fitted up in the basement of the Homœopathic building for this special purpose. The post-mortems are usually made under the supervision of the Professor of Theory and Practice. In the event of a post-mortem the students are excused from other work in hand so that they may attend.

LABORATORY OF DRUG PATHOGENESIS

The laboratory of experiment pathogenesis is situated in the Homœopathic Hospital. It is equipped with the necessary apparatus for experimentation with medical substances upon the healthy body. It is a special feature of this College. Provings are made and each advanced student is required to do a certain amount of original work in the pathogenetic field. In order that those who submit themselves to the experiments may be under the entire censorship of the Director, a provers' table has been established at the expense of the Department. The student puts himself under obligation, which of course is optional upon his part, to submit to the control of his diet, habits, exercises, etc. He must make to the Director a complete report of all his varied physical experience every twenty-four hours.

He is furnished with a book in which he records whatever variation from the normal he may perceive in himself. These records and reports are made the basis

of an extended report which is published in the College publication at regular intervals. By this method, it is possible to obtain a high degree of accuracy in the results of experiments.

As considerable knowledge of Physiological Chemistry, Physiology, and Symptomatology is essential to making accurate observations, especially upon others, this course is not open to the lower classmen.

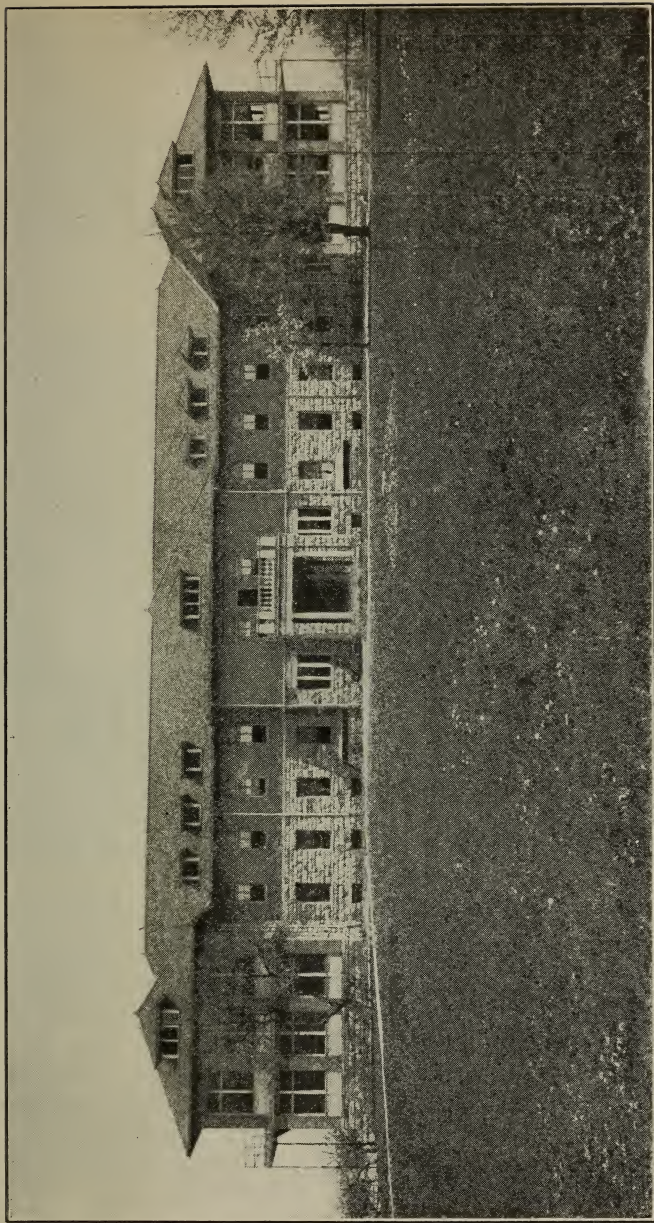
LABORATORY OF APPLIED PATHOLOGY

The acquisition of an additional member of the teaching corps in 1905 made it possible to establish in the hospital a laboratory for the examination and analysis of fresh pathological and suspicious material. A commodious room has been fitted up in the high basement of the hospital, where, at least, two hours are spent every morning examining tissue, sputum, blood, stomach contents and such other parts of the body, of secretions and excretions as may be sent in by the clinical staff. The Director is always personally in charge, and associates with himself a senior student as first assistant and a junior as second assistant. The assistants are so rotated that each student serves two periods as junior and two as senior assistant.

This laboratory is one of the most practical in the entire Department, for it affords the student ample opportunity, with microscope and test tube, under constant supervision, to apply the theories and technique he has been taught in courses heretofore outlined.

HOSPITAL

Building.—The old hospital building, erected in 1892, was found inadequate to the needs of the Department. To relieve the pressure and increase the clinical facilities of the University, the State Legislature increased the mill-tax, and made possible the erection of a magni-



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL—HOMOEOPATHIC

ificent new Homœopathic Hospital. The building was completed in 1901. Finished and occupied, it is the finest Homœopathic clinical hospital in the world. There may be other larger hospitals, but a capacity of over one hundred beds affords ample clinical facilities.



SHACK NO. 1

Tuberculosis Shacks.—In addition to the foregoing, there have been erected during the past year two New Tuberculosis Shacks on the spacious grounds of the hospital property, which is across the street from the University Campus. One of these shacks is for males, the other for females. These not only furnish patients the latest and most approved methods of care and hygiene, universally acknowledged to be essential in the treatment

of tuberculosis, but also give to students of the Department opportunities that are furnished by few if any medical schools of the country to study and observe the practical benefits therefrom.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS

The following table shows the number of patients treated in the hospital for the calendar year 1910:

Number of patients in Hospital January 1, 1910.....	56
Number of patients admitted during year.....	1,523
Number of patients discharged during year.....	1,506
Number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1, 1911..	73
Total number of "In" patients	1,579
Total number of "Out" patients	1,867
Total number of patients.....	3,446

The distribution of these patients was as follows:

Michigan, 3,326; Ohio, 51; Wisconsin, 1; New Jersey, 4; Colorado, 2; Florida, 1; Kentucky, 2; Indiana, 29; Pennsylvania, 7; Washington, 2; New York, 7; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Illinois, 2; Montana, 1; Kansas, 1; Utah, 1; Massachusetts, 1; West Virginia, 1; New Mexico, 1; Canada, 4; Total, 3,446.

TABULATION OF CASES

Internal Medicine

Respiratory affections.....	196	Gastric and intestinal dis-	
Diseases of the kidneys ..	61	eases	202
Diseases of the liver	38	General diseases.....	156
Contagious and infectious..	26	Diseases of children.....	68
Miscellaneous affections...	42		
Heart diseases	112	Total	896

Mental and Nervous Diseases

Cerebral diseases.....	28	Diseases of the nerves....	31
Mental affections.....	16		
Functional diseases.....	22	Total	128
Spinal diseases.....	35		

Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Surgical diseases of women	266	Obstetrical cases	57
		Total	323

Surgery

Tumors	186	General surgical diseases.	292
Diseases of the bones.....	53		
Fractures and dislocations	36	Total	597

Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology

Diseases of the eye	744	Diseases of the throat....	129
Diseases of the nose	161		
Diseases of the larynx ...	106	Total	1,358
Diseases of the ear	218		

Genito Urinary Diseases and Dermatology

Diseases of the skin.....	36	Prostatic diseases	25
Venereal diseases	40		
Urinary diseases.....	43	Total	144

Operations

Department of Surgery	724
Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics.....	518
Department of Ophthalmology	402
Department of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology.....	591
Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases	94

Total operations performed.....2,329

To indicate the growth of the hospital during fourteen years, the following table of earnings by years is given. The figures include nothing but the actual receipts from patients at the normal rates and the proceeds from the Training School, which is a part of the hospital staff. It should be borne in mind, that the charges in the hospital are only for care and house service, as all professional attention and operations are free on account of every case being treated before the classes and cared for by students.

1896	\$1,557.66
1897	2,060.00
1898	4,025.00
1899	9,014.46
1900	10,218.32
1901	10,169.91
1902	14,942.71
1903	18,341.99
1904	20,045.02
1905	21,148.65
1906	22,350.93
1907	23,749.35
1908	29,465.10
1909	36,675.63
1910	36,240.68

CAPACITY OF HOSPITAL

Wards	76 Beds
Private rooms	20 Beds
	—
Total capacity	96 Beds

The capacity of the Hospital is frequently overtaxed, not only as to accommodations, but also as to nursing staff, and the medical administration of the Institution. This is especially true during the Winter months. During the year 1910 the maximum and minimum number of "in" patients was as follows:

Largest number of "in" patients, February 10, 1910.....	101
Smallest number of "in" patients, July 31, 1910.....	51

It is estimated that the average daily "out" patient attendance at the various clinics during the college year when such clinics are held is 13.

The Homœopathic Hospital for fifteen years has given students of the senior and junior classes actual clinical amphitheatre work. The classes are divided into groups, and each group has a specified service in the amphitheatre under each clinical professor for a certain time. This service is progressive from the lowest to the chief or first assistant, both in the operative department and in the

department of anæsthetics. Thus, each student has several weeks of practical operative amphitheatre work under the direct supervision of the professor in charge.

HOURS OF SERVICE

Clinical examinations, clinical demonstrations and operations in the actual presence of the class consume, as the regular schedule is now arranged, in the aggregate, 3,046 hours. This does not comprise the time occupied by the senior class in making dressings of surgical cases, after-treatments and examining new patients. To include this service, two hours daily will have to be added, viz.: from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.

OUTLINE OF THE PRACTICAL WORK

Therapeutics, or the application of properly selected medicines to diseases, is a basic homœopathic principle. One of the features of the practical instruction in this college is that this principle is carried out in all classes of sickness, whether they have a surgical, accidental, infective or any other cause. To test the efficacy of drugs requires, for class work, the use of a hospital, like the one connected with this college, with a great number and variety of cases. The internist, the surgeon, the gynæcologist, the obstetrician, the oculist or whoever else assumes, from the Homœopathic standpoint, the care and treatment of a diseased or injured person, avails himself of the medical as well as the mechanical, topical, dietetic or hygienic treatment.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

Professor in Charge, W. A. DEWEY, M.D.

Materia Medica.—This is the foundation of studies strictly homœopathic and is taught as a natural science; a clear conception of the law of cure and a thorough familiarity with the homœopathic materia medica are

indispensable to the successful therapist at the present time, no matter what specialty in medicine be followed. During the junior and senior years three lectures are given weekly. As far as possible the original provings are made the basis of the studies. The genius, characteristics and relationships of drugs are taught according to the methods that a long experience has demonstrated to be the best.

Reference has been made previously to the Laboratory of Drug Pathogenesis in which each student is expected to do a certain amount of original work towards amplifying the *materia medica*.

Physiological Materia Medica and Drug Mechanics.

—These subjects receive due attention. The action of drugs in material doses, the tissues acted upon, their effect upon metabolism and the signs of overdosing, and the questions of drug palliation are thoroughly taught.

Homœopathic Pharmacy, General Pharmacy and Medical Terminology.—Courses are given in these subjects and the principles and practice of prescription writing are embraced in a sufficiently complete manner to meet the legitimate demands of the day.

Principles of Homœopathy.—Lectures upon the principles of Homœopathy are given to the freshmen and continued progressively throughout the entire course of four years. In these courses the student is grounded in the particular science of the Homœopathic School, and its progressive development.

Applied Therapeutics.—The application of *materia medica* to diseased conditions—Therapeutics—forms a large part of the work of this department throughout the entire four years course. It is thoroughly illustrated by conferences and clinical cases from the hospital. Each student is expected to make prescriptions and to study the results. The use of the Repertory or symptom index

is fully illustrated. The quiz is an important factor in the teaching of these various branches.

The number of hours given to lectures and recitations in materia medica is 260—special lectures, laboratory hours, therapeutic conferences and seminary work on drugs not included.

Every text-book published upon the subject of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics is to be found in the magnificent library of the Department, to which all students have access.

INTERNAL MEDICINE

Professor in Charge, W. B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D.

The instruction in theory and practice is didactic and clinical. The required number of hours for lectures, recitations and quizzes aggregates 236; the number of hours for scheduled clinics, 400. In addition to this, supplementary lectures and discussions are given from time to time. At least a hundred hours are also given to sub- and demonstration-clinics. The general subject is divided into courses covering all the ground with which a physician in ordinary practice must be familiar. The aim is to make the student, by applying his knowledge of Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology, a good diagnostician; his knowledge of Materia Medica, a good prescriber. During the last semester the seniors have the privilege of requesting the discussion of subjects in which they may have special interest or which they desire to review. Subjects and cases are assigned students, upon which they prepare papers and reports. These reports are read in the presence of the professor and the entire class, who have the privilege of asking proper questions, which the writer is supposed to be prepared to answer. The immense University library, which contains thousands of medical books and nearly every medical and scientific journal published,

is always available in the preparation of the papers and reports.

Text Books.—While no particular text-books are recommended, the student is encouraged in the acquisition of a library, in the selection of which he is advised to seek the counsel of his professors. The Department's library, to which frequent reference is made throughout this bulletin, containing all the literature of moment published in the Homœopathic school, makes the purchasing of books not so necessary as in institutions less generously provided with facilities for meeting the wants of students.

The Course in Internal Medicine is Graded.—*For the first and second year students* there are lectures and demonstrations, the object of which is to give the scientific explanation of the nature of diseases, their predisposing and determining causes and the general principles of treatment.

The student is familiarized, so soon as possible in his course, with medical terminology.

The field is surveyed historically and the monumental discoveries and events in medicine pointed out.

The juniors receive particular drill upon the subjects of etiology, pathology, symptomatology, complications and courses of diseases. Especial attention is given to particular and differential diagnosis. With this preparation, when advanced to the senior class, they are prepared for the final course in medicine, which appertains to treatment.

The senior class, having acquired the subjects of diagnosis and the specific characters of diseases, confine themselves particularly to the subject of treatment. The instruction is in the form of clinics for four scheduled hours a week and two scheduled lectures, quizzes or recitations. The two classes, together, will attend the general medical clinic upon Wednesday A. M.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Course given by Professor HINSDALE.

Especial attention is given to Pediatrics in connection with general medicine. Several lectures are given upon the subject of diseases incident to the extremes of life in which the susceptibilities of nurslings and growing children are taught separately. The contagious and infections peculiar to childhood are considered in the lectures upon Infectious Diseases. A special course upon the Management of Children is given in the Training School for Nurses; the medical students are required to attend certain ones of these lectures. The important subject of Infant Feeding is referred to under *Dietetics*.

DIETETICS

Course given by Professor HINSDALE and Assistant.

A special course is given in which the problems of food in relation to health and disease are discussed. The feeding of invalids and infants is given special attention. In the clinics, whenever the question of the effects of diet, the preparation of foods and drinks and their proper administration can be profitably considered, the most is made of the opportunity. There is in the hospital a diet kitchen in which the special diet lists are prepared and from which they are served, in charge of a scientific dietitian. The senior students in charge of cases, under proper supervision, are required to make out orders for the feeding of their patients and to observe the preparation of the food.

PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

Course given by Professor HINSDALE and Dr. MELLON.

These branches are taught as separate courses with the use of text-books supplemented by lectures. Practical demonstrations are given, using the cases in the hospital. The course in Physical Diagnosis begins with the sopho-

more year and continues with one hour a week until the close of the first half of the junior year. The class is divided into sections for personal instruction in inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation, etc. In this way each student is instructed individually and is not permitted to leave his section until he can recognize, without assistance or suggestion, the commoner cardiac, respiratory and abdominal phenomena presented in a number of typical and "mixed" cases. Particular care is taken to qualify the students as physical examiners in life insurance, and for pension and other official boards.

SURGERY

Professor D. T. SMITH, M.D., and Assistant.

The courses in this department comprise a continuous series lasting three years, covering systematically the entire subject of general surgery.

To the sophomores, a complete course of lectures is given on the general principles of Surgery, Minor Surgery and Bandaging.

The subjects of special, regional and operative surgery are divided into two courses. Each course is given in alternate years. Thus, while the juniors and seniors attend many of the same lectures, each graduating class will have covered the whole subject without repeating the work of the preceding year.

"Before and After Treatment of Surgical Cases" consists of quizzes from a text-book to give continuity to the general subject, and special instruction in the wards to demonstrate practical applications. This is a senior course.

While the didactic work is intended to be complete enough to fit the student to take the examination given by any state examining board, the clinical teaching is considered of the chief importance. A surgical patient

upon entering the hospital is assigned to one of the senior students, whose duty it is to take the history and to make such examinations as will enable him to diagnose. The student continues in charge of the patient until dismissed from the hospital. If there be an operation, he does all the dressings and prescribes the remedies under the direction of the surgeon in charge. This gives the student the advantages of both practical, routine experience and personal instruction. One hour in the morning and one in the afternoon are set aside for this service.

Another important feature of the clinical work is the assisting at operations. Every member of the senior class is required to be, for a certain period, assistant anæsthetist, instrument man, second assistant and first assistant to the operator. Each member of the class spends ten weeks in this special work. All of the clinical assistants to the operator are members of the senior class. The House Surgeon has the general oversight of the anæsthetics. The fact that the hospital is purely a clinical institution makes this laboratory method of teaching possible. The college schedule requires 200 hours of classroom work, and 720 hours of operative clinics in surgery. This does not include cases requiring especial attention out of regular time, emergency cases and special demonstrations in surgical technique. Reference has been made in the section of Anatomy to the course in Operative Surgery upon the cadaver which is given in the post-mortem room of the college building.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN

Professor C. B. KINYON, M.D., and Assistant.

This course is so arranged that graded instruction is given to the several classes. Students are drilled in the fundamental branches of Gynæcology, and are taught the use of instruments, the various methods of making gynæ-

cological examinations, etc. The didactic and clinical work begins with the third year.

The number of class-room hours is 144.

IN THE GYNÆCOLOGICAL CLINIC, the same as in the General Surgical Clinics, the seniors assist in all operations, by sections, each one, in turn, obtaining actual experience in all the details of preparation, anæsthetization, handling instruments, putting on dressings, etc.

In this, the only practical way of teaching surgical subjects, every detail of technique is mastered. The student is told why and how the several steps are taken and the power of observation as well as mechanical dexterity is developed.

The care of the patients, both medical and post-operative, is in the hands of students to whom they are assigned upon entering the hospital, the Professor or a house physician supervising the service.

The number of hours given in Clinical Gynæcology, emergency cases and sub-clinics not counted, is 680.

OBSTETRICS

Professor C. B. KINYON, M.D., and Assistant.

The course begins in the junior year. The anatomical, physiological and pathological features of the subjects are taught by recitations, lectures and demonstrations.

In the senior year, lectures are delivered upon special subjects, and the senior students are required to make physical and local examinations in the sub-clinics, thus familiarizing themselves with the various methods of practicing touch, palpation, obstetric auscultation, etc., utilizing to the best possible advantage the many patients availing themselves of this special department of the clinic. Cases of obstetrics are assigned to each senior for his especial delivery and personal attendance. In the year just closed each senior witnessed more than thirty-five confinements.

The students are not only taught the general principles and the management of normal labor and the puerperium, but are also well drilled regarding the forces involved in the mechanism of labor. They are then well prepared to understand the various abnormal and pathological conditions that may be met in the lying-in chamber. Especial emphasis is placed upon the treatment of the pathology of the puerperium. The various operations are outlined and explained carefully, and illustrated from the numerous cases in the obstetric ward.

An obstetric clinic is, of course, always an emergency clinic. The senior students are required to lodge in houses having telephones so that they may be summoned. The law and rules of the Board of Regents make provision for as many cases at the hospital as may be required. Each student is required to conduct a number of confinements in the presence of a section of his class and a demonstrator; the Professor of Obstetrics is usually present.

The number of hours devoted to the teaching of obstetrics, not including clinics and demonstrations, is 144.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

The course of the law in its relation to physicians is given during the second semester of the senior year, usually with a text-book. Lectures upon forensic medicine are also given in the Department of Law, which are open to medical students. The code of Medical Ethics is considered in connection with the statutes and rules of courts.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES

A course is given every year upon Mental Diseases, usually by O. R. Long, M.D., of the State institution at Ionia.

In the hospital there is abundant material for a thorough clinical course in Nervous Diseases. There is also an annual course of lectures upon this important subject.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Professor DEAN W. MYERS, M.D., and Assistant.

The course in Ophthalmology begins the first semester of the junior year and extends through the entire last two years. It consists of didactic and clinical training.

While the aim is not to make specialists of students entering this department, it is considered advisable that a broad foundation be laid, and to this end each student is required to do a certain amount of practical work in this specialty.

The proper treatment of diseases, those of the eye especially, depends upon diagnosis. Blindness is many times the result of some doctor's ignorance and neglect of a common disease of the eye. Many functional nervous conditions and symptoms referred to remote parts of the body are now recognized to be "eye reflexes." The modern physician must know about these and be skilled in their diagnosis. The clinic, which is one of the largest that the country affords, furnishes unusual advantages for learning practical ophthalmology. Students have cases assigned them for dressing and treatment, from time to time, and thus acquire practical skill and knowledge in diagnosis, in the use of the various instruments, and in the correction of errors of refraction. Practical application of the knowledge obtained in the bacteriological and pathological laboratories is made a special feature of this chair.

REFRACTION is the most important branch of ophthalmology and, in a sense, is fundamental to the whole of that science. The large out clinic, patronized by hundreds of eye users—the University students—makes it possible to give every senior and junior almost daily practice with the test-case. It is expected that, at graduation, the student will be prepared to find and properly adjust the glasses required by any patient.

During the past year every senior student has examined numbers of cataract cases and has witnessed the extraction of at least one hundred cataracts. By actual contact he learns the methods of diagnosis, preparation for operation, and after-care of such patients. In this practical way, he is taught the treatment of complications and acquires a degree of confidence in his own ability, which must prove of value to the general practitioner.

OTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY

Professor DEAN W. MYERS, M.D., and Assistant.

The basis of the instruction, as in other departments, will be the material, that has always been sufficient, afforded by the in- and out-patient departments of the hospital. Owing to the fact that Michigan is unfortunately situated with reference to catarrhal troubles of the respiratory tract or to the popularity of the institution, there are always, at every clinic, from fifteen to twenty patients awaiting medical, topical or surgical treatments of diseases of the nose, throat and ear. The students will be required to make instrumental as well as other examinations and to diagnose and to indicate the lines of treatment under the supervision of the Professor. There will be regular courses of lectures upon the subjects. It is anticipated that the institution, now that the facilities for examination and treatment of cases have been enlarged, will be able to afford abundant relief of cases who apply and also to enhance in proportion the students' advantages for studying the fundamentals of the various specialties in medicine. While the aim is not to make specialists, but general practitioners of medicine and surgery, it is appreciated that the instruction must be imparted by specialists, the fundamentals of all the different clinical lines of work thoroughly inculcated and that a large and varied clinic is essential.

DERMATOLOGY AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

Service of Junior Professor C. A. BURRETT, Ph.B., M.D.

The courses in these subjects consist of lectures, quizzes, demonstrations and a weekly clinic which receives both surgical and medical cases, consuming as much time as may be required upon Saturday mornings. The department is equipped with the necessary appliances. Photographic, lithographic and stereopticon plates are used in the differential demonstrations.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

Professor C. A. BURRETT, Ph.B., M.D.

This department receives the prominence that so important a branch of therapeutics deserves.

The aim is to teach theoretically and practically the subject of electricity as it will be employed in the office of the physician in general practice. The use of the X-ray is also included in this department.

TOXICOLOGY

The Director of the Pathogenetic and Pathological Laboratory, Dr. Mellon, gives the instruction in Toxicology and allied subjects. The antidotal treatment of poisons and the medico-legal aspects of the subject come under this head. The course occupies two hours a week during one semester.

STEREOPTICON AND REFLECTROSCOPE

The large lecture room of the hospital is equipped with Bausch and Lomb's best instrument for projecting upon the screen slides, cuts, diagrams, whole specimens, etc. Specimens mounted for microscopes can also be projected in the same manner. It is one of the most useful instruments that can be used in illustrating lectures and for demonstrations.

AIMS SUMMARIZED

It is the aim of the Faculty to give the student specific instructions in all branches of the science and art of practice. As previously pointed out, before graduation, each student is required to do actual work in demonstrating his medical and surgical skill.

By operating upon the cadaver and upon animals; by manipulation of manikins and models; by constant use of the stethoscope and employing all methods of physical diagnosis; by actual dressing of wounds and bandaging; by thorough drill in the uses of the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope, the test case and spectacle fitting; by the use of the microscope; by the making of tinctures and dilutions; by bedside demonstrations and examinations; by actual diagnosing and prescribing—these are the methods by which the students become practical and prepared to make successful physicians.

The classes are divided into sections, so that in turn each individual has his share of actual work.

All the demonstration courses are given without extra expense. In most colleges a fee is required in each of half a dozen specialties, but it has been decided to give this work without charge. Students assist at operations and take turns in ward visiting. The advantages offered for the application of knowledge are unsurpassed. Students come in personal contact with the members of the Faculty, and profit accordingly.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPECIAL AND POST-GRADUATE STUDY

At the meeting of the Board of Regents, February 9, 1910, the following resolution passed:—

Resolved, That graduates in medicine whose credentials are certified by the State Board of Registration in Medicine of this state or of any other state having reciprocal relations with this state, and such only, shall be permitted to take special courses in

the Homœopathic Medical College, and that they pay a fee of ten dollars for each course taken and pay beside for all material that they may use for demonstrations. It is understood that no degree is to be given such as may register under this privilege and that they shall have no demands upon the Department beside those of regular students.

This resolution makes it possible for any qualified graduate in medicine to enter as many classes as he may choose by paying a fee of ten dollars for each class in which he registers. There is no time limit to the period, except it does not extend beyond the year in which the applicant enters.

Every encouragement is offered graduates who desire to avail themselves of this special privilege for study. Medical Science has made such rapid progress during recent years that graduates of a short time ago feel the necessity of returning to the medical centers for further light in the modern advances. Attention is called to the following points which are some of the special features afforded.

1. One desiring to have access to a clinical hospital filled with patients (the average daily attendance of patients for the last year was eighty) will find this an excellent opportunity for observation.

2. One desiring to observe and assist in operative surgery in all its branches, will find this an unexcelled privilege as, this being a state not a local hospital, the abundant stream of patients from all the counties of Michigan and adjoining territory never slackens, summer or winter.

3. One desiring to study internal medicine, either clinically or in its laboratory detail, will have constant opportunity to indulge his ambition, as the facilities are neither limited in time or material.

4. One desiring to perfect himself in the scientific, in contradistinction to the practical or clinical lines of

medicine, can find no better advantages than the laboratories of this University afford.

Any graduate desiring to avail himself of the privilege here offered should correspond with the Dean.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS

Besides the appointments referred to in the following paragraphs, there are two appointments made each year whose term of service is twelve months, to serve as Hospital Internes. The compensation for each of these appointees is two hundred dollars per year and room and board in the hospital. The Internes are held responsible for the management of the patients in the hospital during the absence of their superiors. They usually arrange the details of clinics, see that the patients are prepared properly as directed by the clinicians, and supervise the administration of anæsthetics, etc.

These appointments are usually made from among members of the graduating class.

ASSISTANTSHIPS

There are four paid assistantships, one for the Department of Internal Medicine, one for Surgery, one for Gynæcology and Obstetrics, and one for the Department of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. The salaries allowed for these assistantships is two hundred dollars each; term of service, a college year.

These positions are open to graduates in medicine who wish to perfect themselves in the service to which they may be appointed. They will be enabled to defray their expenses while doing special or graduate work. Of course, preferences will be given graduates of this college, but others will be considered if deemed more competent to do special work in the subjects to which they may seek appointment.

SCHOLARSHIPS

A number of scholarships have been subscribed by alumni, friends of the Department and Phi Upsilon Rho fraternity, which are each sufficient to pay the annual fees of the students who secure them; for Michigan students, forty-five dollars; non-residents of Michigan, fifty-five dollars.

Some of these scholarships are conditional, some without restriction, except a certificate of previous industry and good scholarship must be forthcoming if asked for.

Correspondence with the Dean will elicit further detail.

RELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS AND FACULTY

The question is often asked by parents and guardians: "What relations exist between the students of the College and their teachers?" It has always been the aim of the Faculty to cultivate the acquaintance of the freshman as early as possible. Once becoming acquainted, their mutual relations are ever after cordial.

The theory of discipline is that to know a student and to secure his respect by frequent association, is to restrain him, unconsciously, from indirectness and to encourage him in the cultivation of studious and gentlemanly habits. The students make the college as well as a faculty. Both must cooperate to engender a friendly and loyal spirit. To these ends, receptions, entertainments and socials are frequently given by the Faculty to the classes or the entire student body. Every teacher knows his men well. At no proper season has the student any hesitancy to seek counsel and advice from any of his instructors in the Department.

OTHER FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION

LIBRARY

The best idea of the magnitude of the University Library, which is made up of books upon general knowledge and those upon special subjects, including Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Literature, etc., can be obtained from the following statements taken from the University Librarian's report.

Total number of volumes, 258,609; number of volumes upon medical subjects, 21,204, of which over 3,000 are upon exclusively Homœopathic Medicine. In the periodical room there are regularly taken 1,148 journals, 286 of which are medical, 45 being Homœopathic publications. A liberal annual appropriation is made by the Board of Regents for the purchase of books by the Homœopathic Faculty.

With the large collection of literature already accumulated and this appropriation, the library committee, Professor Dewey, is able to keep the library in fine working condition. The library building is one of the finest structures of the University. In it are housed the Medical libraries as well as the libraries of the other departments. The building is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays excepted. Students are encouraged to do all the reading possible, and usually repair to the library when having cases to look up, or reports and papers to compile.

MUSEUMS

There are ample collections of plants, a botanical garden, photographs, models, specimens, preparations, apparatus, and instruments for illustrating the different studies embraced in the courses. Additions are made from time to time to these collections, so that the members of the Faculty are able to adopt every new method of illustration, and exhibit to the classes each year all important

improvements in the way of instruments and apparatus that are employed in the practice of medicine and surgery, and to show their application.

The following paragraphs may serve to indicate the extent of some of these collections.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

The museums of the late Professors FORD and SAGER, embracing several thousand specimens, the result of many years' labor in collecting and preparing materials intended to aid directly in teaching, are now the property of the University, and are used in the daily work of the class rooms. These museums contain a valuable collection of bones, illustrating healthy, as well as diseased, conditions, the various changes that occur from infancy to old age, and the processes of first and second dentition; dissections, general and partial, of the vascular, nervous, and muscular system, both normal and abnormal; models of various portions of the body in wax, papier-maché and plaster, illustrating morbid growths, skin diseases, etc.; preparations in the comparative embryology, neurology, and craniology of the vertebrate; in human embryology; in the anatomy and pathology of the diseases of women, etc. The collection of monstrosities, both single and double, of man and of the lower animals, is one of the largest in the United States.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Besides having access to the botanical, zoological and geological cabinets of the University, estimated to contain over 300,000 specimens, the Natural History Museum, occupying a fine building in the southwest corner of the campus, is open daily. This building is filled with specimens from all parts of the world, illustrating nearly every type of life. It also contains collections illustrative of man's handicraft through all stages of culture.

FACILITIES FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

There are two magnificent gymnasiums upon the university campus: one the Waterman Gymnasium for men, the other the Barbour Gymnasium for women. Each is under the control of a physical director. The main floor of each is about 150 by 90 feet. They are well supplied with the various kinds of apparatus usually found in the best modern gymnasiums. A number of smaller rooms are devoted to fencing, boxing and other special purposes, while the basements are given up to swimming pools, baths of various kinds, lockers, etc. The main halls are lighted in the daytime by means of a large sky-light 60 feet above the floor, and in the evening by electricity. In the Waterman Gymnasium a gallery makes room for an elliptical running track, 375 feet in length.

In the conduct of the gymnasiums the aim is not so much the development of a few gymnastic experts as the provision of wholesome physical exercise for the many. Thus far the work has been voluntary. The facilities of the building, including physical examinations and instruction, are free to all students, the only charge being a rental of \$2 a year for a locker.

Athletics.—A level field of thirty acres, owned by the University and situated a few minutes' walk southward from the campus, has been equipped for every kind of out-of-door sport. Here are the base ball grounds, the foot ball grounds, etc. The field is so laid out that a number of these games may be in progress at the same time and abundance of room left for all kinds of other exercises.

The general supervision of athletic sports is vested in a committee of nine, consisting of five professors elected annually by the University Senate, and four students chosen by the Students' Athletic Association. The Board of Control thus constituted has charge of all matters

involving the relation of athletic sports to the University; for example, the eligibility of players proposed for any University team, the arrangement of intercollegiate games, the granting of leave of absence, the investigation of charges of misconduct on the part of players. The policy of the Board is to foster the spirit of honor and gentlemanliness in athletics, to suppress evil tendencies, and to see to it that play shall not encroach too much upon the claims of work. For the furtherance of these ends certain specific rules and regulations have been adopted, a copy of which can be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

Other Facilities.—Students in the Homœopathic College have the privilege of attending the scientific and philosophical lectures collateral to medicine, given in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

AIDS TO MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE

The Students' Christian Association, which has a large membership, holds stated meetings for religious and for social improvement. Through the enterprising efforts of the Association and the benevolence of those interested in its aims, a spacious and beautiful building, called Newberry Hall, has been erected for its use oppsite the University Campus. Another building for men, containing all the modern club features, is located a short distance from the campus. Both these buildings are managed by the Christian Association.

The churches of the city of Ann Arbor are cordially thrown open to the students, whose interests are largely consulted by the pastors in their pulpit instruction and in their plans of work. There are churches of the following communions in the city: Baptist, Congregationalist, the Disciples, German Lutheran, German Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Unitarian.

Guilds, and other societies, consisting chiefly of students, have been organized in several of the churches, both for religious and moral culture and for social entertainment. The Hobart Guild, connected with St. Andrews' Church (Protestant Episcopal), has a commodious building, called Harris Hall, planned and equipped for the objects of the Guild. The Presbyterian Association owns the building known as McMillan Hall; it has a theological library of several thousand volumes, and maintains annual courses of lectures upon church history and church work. The Methodist Episcopal Church has organized the Wesleyan Guild, and has a permanent fund for the support of the Henry M. Loud Lectureship; each college year five or six lectures on living topics are given by eminent men. Unitey Club is a society formed by the Unitarian Church with similar purposes. The Foley Guild is an organization of Roman Catholic students under the patronage of Rt. Reverend John S. Foley, bishop of the diocese. The society organized with the Church of the Disciples is called the Inland League. The Baptist Church has recently acquired a fine property and opened therein a commodious rendezvous for students.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

Lecture Association.—The Students' Lecture Association provides each year, at a low price for admission, an attractive series of lectures and musical entertainments.

Choral Union.—The Choral Union is an organization of students and others, for the study and practice of choral music under the direction of the Professor of Music in the University, and for the promotion of general musical culture. Under its auspices, and with the cooperation of the University Musical Society, a series of concerts is given each year, and in the spring the May Festival.

Students from the various departments of the University are organized into an immense chorus, which assists during the Festival and upon other occasions. This will be of interest to medical students, as well as to all others, who have a capacity for vocal music. Students from this department avail themselves every season of the benefits derived from the chorus.

Other Organizations.—Several organizations of University officers and students are maintained for the reading of papers and the holding of conferences on topics of interest that do not fall within the scope of ordinary class-room work; and some of them also aim to secure each year speakers of prominence to give public addresses on subjects germane to the purpose of the organization.

The students of the Department of Law arrange annually for a celebration of Washington's birthday.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

In connection with the Hospital there is a training school for nurses under the charge of a competent and experienced principal. The term of study and service extends through three years, at the expiration of which time, those who have reached the required standard are granted certificates of graduation, signed by the President and Secretary of the University.

Instruction in the theory and practice of modern nursing is given by a faculty of physicians and graduate nurses.

Applicants for admission must be of high character, good health, and have high school training. Since the duties devolving upon the trained nurse are often times arduous and exhausting, each applicant, before being finally accepted, is required to undergo a thorough physical examination, the same as is required of applicants for life insurance.

The three years training includes, besides the manual dexterity necessarily acquired, practical courses in hygiene, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology and electrotherapeutics. The nurses also receive courses of lectures upon medicine, toxicology, diseases of children, the different divisions of surgery, obstetrics, nervous and mental diseases, massage, practical dietetics, and the theory and practice of nursing.

For further information about the school, application may be made to the Principal, Miss Genevieve Read, Homœopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The annual commencement of the Training School of the hospital will occur upon the first Monday evening of June.

DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS

There are issued from the department office, beside this announcement, bulletins setting forth studies and investigations in special therapeutic subjects and *The University Homœopathic Observer*. The Observer is a quarterly publication, setting forth the work done by the Department in such a form as will interest the profession at large. There is always an abundance of material being produced in a well-equipped and well-conducted college and hospital that deserves permanent record. This periodical is intended to serve such purpose.

During the year just passed important reports have been issued giving results of several provings and tests of drugs that have been made in the hospital laboratory. Any one interested in these special reports may receive them through the mails by making application.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

It is very desirable that each alumnus enroll himself as a member of this Association, which aims to assist the Department by advice and support and to cultivate a spirit of friendliness among all those who have ever been registered as students. Each Commencement brings to Ann Arbor numbers of former students and their friends. The Association further aims to hold meetings upon such occasions for the promotion of the objects of its existence. The officers of the Association are: President, J. M. Lee, M.D., Rochester, N. Y.; Vice-President, F. E. Westfall, M.D., Ypsilanti; Secretary and Treasurer, Mabel Dickie, M.D., Fremont, O.

ANN ARBOR

Frequent inquiries are made about the seat of the University. Ann Arbor is a typical University town, of over 20,000 inhabitants, county seat of Washtenaw County, and beautifully situated upon a stream of considerable size, the Huron River. The city is delightfully shaded and is bordered upon two sides by a new system of parks comprising some of the finest hill and river scenery in Michigan. The University is in the center of the resident part of the city and surrounded by pleasant, shady avenues. The campus itself is a large, beautiful and restful, though in session time a very busy, expanse of lawn and grove. Upon it is situated the greater number of the University buildings. Extensive improvements are going on and fine new buildings are being built all the time. Provisions have been made by the State Legislature that will soon lead people to speak of the "Greater University" and "Greater Ann Arbor." The distance from Detroit is 38 miles; from Toledo, O., 48 miles; from Chicago, 256 miles

FURTHER PARTICULARS

Students arriving in Ann Arbor, and desiring further information, should apply at the office of the Dean, North University Avenue. The office will be open daily during the latter part of September, and some one who can give information will be in attendance.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to Dr. W. B. HINSDALE, Dean, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ADVANCE IN THE HOMOEOPATHIC DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA TO ONE YEAR OF ACADEMIC STUDY

Acting upon the unanimous recommendation the Faculty of the Homœopathic Department, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, upon May 25, 1910, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the year 1912 and thereafter until further notice, an additional year of preparatory work shall be required of those who apply for admission to the Homœopathic Department as candidates for a degree; that the new requirement may be met by presenting the equivalent of an academical or high school course of four years, as under the present requirements for admission, and one year of university or college credit in a university or college approved by the Faculty of the Department or its equivalent; that the Faculty of said Department is permitted to announce that within a reasonable time after 1912 it may be expected that a second year of university or college work may be added to the requirements for admission of those who apply as candidates for a degree."

Explanation of Resolution:—As instruction is given in the advanced medical college, some knowledge of biological principles with a laboratory course is quite necessary to the easy and full understanding of histology and anatomy. A knowledge of general chemistry is a necessary preliminary to the study of practical medicine. For these most important, and for many other quite important, reasons, it will soon be time to require of high school graduates what will virtually amount to earning thirty hours credit in some college or university before entering upon the strictly medical sciences.

A University department should be sufficiently progressive in its methods and requirements to meet the

advances in knowledge and science. To such end this plan has been adopted after mature and thoughtful deliberation upon the part of Board and Faculty. The rule does not specify that the student must be in this University five years, one year in the Literary Department and four years in the Department of Homœopathic Medicine, although it is recommended. It simply signifies that, to enter unconditionally, the freshman must be prepared to study medicine understandingly. While this schedule amounts to the spending of more time, it makes the medical course relatively easier and at the same time more thorough.

Those who know that a well educated and adequately trained physician is better prepared to compete in practice, need no argument to convince them of the wisdom of this step. The students who are seeking the best a college can offer, also, will appreciate this advancement and will be attracted thereby. Those who will be satisfied with something less, naturally will avoid a university.

In the case of the University of Michigan, while the time consumed in preparation for medicine will be longer, the total expense, from first to last, will be no more than in medical schools elsewhere, on account of Ann Arbor being relatively a smaller and an inexpensive city in which to study and live.

The credits, which may be taken in any good college, will be partially required and partially elective. A thorough course in the principles of biology and in general chemistry will be, necessarily, a part of the additional year's work. Elementary botany is also very desirable. A modern language, advanced English, physics, etc., may be elective. The eligibility of students to enter under this rule will be considered by the officers of the Homœopathic Faculty. When there arises a question as to values of credits offered, cases will be referred to the Depart-

ment of Literature, Science, and the Arts, who establish the standards of those studies. Deference will be had at all times for state boards of examination and registration, and so far as the multiplicity of standards can be put upon a working and consistent basis it will be done.

Without further elucidation and explanation, the wisdom of the change will appeal, surely, to the majority of alumni and to the great number of the profession at large who believe that all professional schools must advance as the thoughts of men are widening.

The department has always offered a combined six-years course leading to the B.S. and M.D. degrees, which has been taken by a good percentage of those who have graduated.

Students seeking advanced credits in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, with the view of longer residence at the University to earn degrees in science or literature, will be referred to the officers of that department.

STUDENTS

RESIDENT GRADUATES

NAME	RESIDENCE
Albert Euclid Hinsdale, A.B., M.D.	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Roy Odell Knapp, M.D.	<i>Petoskey</i>

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
*John Harold Alexander	<i>Amherstburg, Ont.</i>
Dean Kirtley Armstrong	<i>Toledo, O.</i>
*Fred Levi Arner	<i>Groveland, N. Y.</i>
Robert Bailey	<i>Evart</i>
Robert Craig Bowie, M.D., <i>Denver Hom-</i> <i>opathic College</i>	<i>Table Rock, Neb.</i>
William John Buck	<i>McGregor, Ia.</i>
Edward Percy Case, Ph.B., <i>Lafayette Col-</i> <i>lege</i>	<i>Patchogue, N. Y.</i>
*Lloyd Gamble Cole	<i>Troy, Pa.</i>
Allen Henry Dunton	<i>Owatonna, Minn.</i>
Arthur Randolph Ernst	<i>Au Sable</i>
Fred Browne Grosvenor, A.M., <i>Ohio State</i> <i>University</i>	<i>Troy, O.</i>
*Mildred Theresa Lee	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
Frank Benjamin MacMullen	<i>Bay City</i>
William Denton Rowland	<i>Hagerstown, Md.</i>
William Waldo Schairer	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Leo Frank Secrist	<i>Alpena</i>
Grover Lawrence Verplanke	<i>Spring Lake</i>
*Lawrence Alfred Woodlock	<i>Dexter</i>

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Walter William John Bien	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
Harry Shook Blossom	<i>Saginaw</i>
Julius Guy Bowley	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Alfred Rhinehart Coon	<i>Sidney, O.</i>
Alexander Ramsay Crebbin	<i>New Orleans, La.</i>
Ray Glenn DeVoist	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Hazel Dell Edson	<i>Berrien Springs</i>
Bert Eugene Endsley	<i>Otsego</i>
Arda J. Esten	<i>Fairport, N. Y.</i>
*Frank Browning Gerls	<i>Ann Arbor</i>
Lucas Smith Henry, A.B., <i>Cornell Univer-</i> <i>sity</i>	<i>Canandaigua, N. Y.</i>
Paul Wiley Hildebrant, A.B., <i>Wilmington</i> <i>College</i>	<i>Ann Arbor</i>

*John Joseph McDermott	Hubbardston
*Harold Boyer Markham	Marquette
David Arthur Mills	Ann Arbor
*George Irving Naylor	Chili Station, N. Y.
William Kirke Otis	Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Ethel Pewtress	Grand Rapids
Clement Edwin Reed	Ann Arbor
*Edwin Rand Reynolds	Brockport, N. Y.
*Philip Preston Serio	Ann Arbor
Andrew William Smith	Fredonia, Kans.
Charles Gilbert Steinhauser	Rochester, N. Y.
John Arthur True, B.S.	Ann Arbor
*Halfdan Samuel Tvedt	Kennebunk, Me.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Wilfred Henry Baines	Buffalo, N. Y.
Morton Orris Blakeslee, B.S., <i>Beloit College</i>	Atwater, O.
Floyd F. Fellows, A.B., <i>McMinnville College</i>	McMinnville, Ore.
William Gramley	Franklin, Pa.
Rollin Van Nostrand Hadley	Bradford, Pa.
James DeWitt Jackson	Corry, Pa.
*Judson Coleman King	Marshfield Hills, Mass.
Harold Lewis Morris	Detroit
John James Riley	Escanaba
Harry Morton Sage	Seely Creek, N. Y.
*Burton Jay Sanford	Clare
Clyde Bruce Stauffer	Hagerstown, Md.
Harry Augustus Wilson	Lansing

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Guy Garland Alway	Ann Arbor
Bejay Keemar Bose	Calcutta, India
Harold Gerney Bostick	Benton Harbor
Paul Morrow Champlin	Detroit
*Lloyd Ralph Clay	Angola, Ind.
Raymond Edwin Elliott	Rochester, N. Y.
George Benjamin Faulder	Sidney, O.
Shotaro Goto	Yokohama, Japan
David Benjamin Hagerman	Wauseon, O.
Wellington Baker Huntley	Mason
*Robert Scott Ideson	Lima, N. Y.
Frank Alvin Lawrence, A.B., <i>Grove City College</i>	Grove City, Pa.

Edward Levy	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Everett Moore Lodge	Milford
*Wilbur Everdon McCormick	Sharpsville, Pa.
*Ira D. McCoy	Emlenton, Pa.
Wilmer Ray Manor	Ann Arbor
James Leslie O'Meara	Escanaba
*Edward John Phillips	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
†Frederick Pietz, <i>p</i>	Saginaw
Curtis Dudley Pillsbury	Duluth, Minn.
Fred Romer Reed	Ann Arbor
Samuel George Reiss	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Howard Rosenblum	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vance Wilcox Sayers	Franklin, Pa.
Cortlandt Whitehead Schepeler	Ann Arbor
Carl Eugene Shaw	Dayton, O.
Annie Hope Shelley	Hood River, Ore.
George Gams Shoemaker	North Manchester, Ind.
Norman Pitt Starr	Charleston, Ill.
Neville Edward Stewart	Wauseon, O.
Charles Daniel Toole	Geneseo, N. Y.
Harry James Van Auken	New York, N. Y.
Willy Carl Rudolph Voigt, <i>E. Min.</i> , <i>University of Freiburg</i>	Charlottenbrunn, Germany
Orel Alvin Welch, B.S., <i>McMinnville Col- lege, A.B., University of Oregon</i>	Oregon City, Ore.
George Shaul Wheeler	Cooperstown, N. Y.

HOMOEOPATHIC STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1911

NAME	RESIDENCE
Frank Browning Gerls,	Ann Arbor
Lucas Smith Henry, A.B., <i>Cornell Uni- versity</i>	Canandaigua, N. Y.
Paul Wiley Hildebrant, A.B., <i>Wilmington College</i>	Ann Arbor
Harold Boyce Markham	Marquette
Walter Wayland Oliver	Camden
Allen Donald Rowe	Detroit
Willam Waldo Schairer	Ann Arbor
Leo Frank Secrist	Alpena
John Arthur True, B.S.	Ann Arbor

*In addition to high school course has had at least one year of college or university work.

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